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THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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THE
Bombay Gazette.
No. 55,922—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
12th Apl.	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	5000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	1000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	802	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
9th "	PERSIA	5000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, & c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Lahore ..	6875	16 April	14 Apl.
City of Benares ..	8973	..	23 "
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester..	5551	"	15 "
City of York	7810	..	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	..	12 June
City of London ..	9000	..	19 July

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Canard Lines.

NAMES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

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Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Prasident	3310	Schutt	17th April 1913
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	3rd May 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
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24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 8th Mar. 1913.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Barjora	3164	Thurs. 10th April.	9 a.m.	†C. M.
Lhasa	2134	Friday 11th April	6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Mon. 14th April,	11 a.m.	‡P. D. &C. M.

†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 10th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 17th April.
†Pundua	3305	" 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 15th "
†Lindula	3358	" 29th "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 19th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
8th April, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Semirami	3999	P. Pavissich	16th April
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	10th May.
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 750
To London via Trieste ..	Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 579 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back	.. 525
To London via Trieste ..	„ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	„ 683 to 723†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
To London via Trieste ..	„ 529 to 594*
To London Trieste and back via	„ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale de Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Persia ..	5895	G. Bartole	7th April 1912.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

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BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

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9¼ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
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*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

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MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000
		=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... „ 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

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Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping,
Hamburg	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	Medan	Tienstin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harb'n	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	„	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Pekin	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Lioysang	Tilhling	
London	Tienstin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912 ..	Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, „	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July „	Rs.	52,00,000
30th December „	Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London. Manager.

Comparison of Quality is unnecessary as Noiseless Napier Quality is already an undisputed asset, but a wrong impression does exist about Noiseless Napier prices. We therefore cordially invite

COMPARISON OF PRICES OF NOISELESS NAPIER CARS.

15	h.p.	4-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Standard Chassis (8 feet 10 inch wheelbase) with Torpedo Body, Hood and Screen... Rs. 7,162-8-0
15	h.p.	4-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Standard Chassis (8 feet 10 inch wheelbase), including light "All-Purpose" body ... Rs. 9,000-0-0
15	h.p.	4-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis de Luxe with model de Luxe Landaulette, including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 9,975-0-0
30	h.p.	6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis with Torpedo body including Hood and Screen including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 11,482-8-0
30	h.p.	6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis Saloon body including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 13,350-0-0
30	h.p.	6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis Landaulette body, including wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... Rs. 13,050-0-0
38·4	h.p.	6 Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis with Torpedo Body, Hood and Double Screen, including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 15,640-0-0
38·4	h.p.	6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis and Landaulette body, including detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 17,025-0-0
59·9	h.p.	6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis, Luxurious Torpedo body, detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 19,315-0-0
59·9	h.p.	6-Cylinder Noiseless Napier Chassis, Luxurious Pullman body, detachable wire wheels and spare wheel minus tyre ... ... Rs. 21,900-0-0

Lamps and horns to device extra.

To the above prices should be added Packing Charges, Insurance, Shipping Charges and Freight London, plus Customs Duty and Clearance Bombay.

PLEASE SEND FOR A CATALOGUE OF NAPIER CARS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

FEVER AND AGUE ARE THE MOST DEADLY MENACE TO HEALTH IN THE PAST.

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OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE CARRIAGES of LADIES and GENTLEMEN attending the Reception at Government House on the 8th April, 1913, will enter by the Upper Gate and pass out by the Lower Gate.

On arrival at the Platform a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage. On departure as carriages come up the number will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

II.—Gentlemen attending the Reception on the 8th April, 1913, in motor-cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain in the grounds of Government House but will be parked with other carriages according to the number allotted to them.

III.—Gentlemen attending the Reception at Government House on the 8th April, 1913, in carriages or motor-cars are desired to note that no carriages or motor-cars will be permitted to overtake carriages or motor-cars in front of them while passing down the Lower Drive, when the carriages are being parked or when the Guests are leaving Government House after the Reception.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 5th April, 1913.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1912, at the rate of Rs. 50 per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after MONDAY the 14th instant between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 P. M. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company to shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 29th March, 1913.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for the Dividend.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY, Bombay, at the basement of the Town Hall, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1913, for the supply of (1) Blue Black Ink Powders (2) Blue Black Ink liquid in bottles, (3) Red Sealing Wax, and (4) Round Pewter Inkstands, all of country manufacture, to this Department, during the three official years ending 31st March, 1916.

2. The quantity of Blue Black Ink Powders in each packet must be sufficient to produce 28 ozs. of good ink and the contents of each bottle of liquid ink must measure 28 ozs.

3. In the case of Sealing Wax (Red) each stick must weigh 4 ozs. or a bundle of 8 sticks should weigh 2 lbs.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied by sealed samples of each of the articles separately, with the lowest rate per dozen or per lb., as the case may be, at which the Tenderer is prepared to supply the articles delivered free of all charges into the Stationery Godowns, Town Hall, Bombay.

5. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (50) fifty in the case of each article, which will be forfeited in the event of any delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the necessary agreement.

6. The following sums will be taken as deposits from the Tenderer whose offer is accepted, for the due performance of the contract :—

	Rs.
In the case of Blue Black Ink Powders.	300
In the case of Blue Black Ink Liquid...	300
In the case of Red Sealing Wax	200
In the case of Round Pewter Inkstands.	50

7. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

8. Tenders in each case should be superscribed as under: "Tender for the supply of . . . ."

BALKRISHNA WASSOODEW PANDOORANG,
Assistant Superintendent of Stationery.

Bombay, 26th March, 1913.

WHEREAS MAHARAJ BAHADUR SINGH, son of late RAI DHANPAT SINGH BAHADUR of Balucher in district Murshidabad, has brought a Civil Suit No. 288 of 1912, in the Court of the Special Sub-Judge of Hazaribagh styling himself, as general Manager of the Jain Sitambri Sect in behalf of the said Sitambri Sect of Jains against 1. Seth Manik Chund of Bombay 2. Seth Hira Chund of Sholapore 3. Harsukh Das Seth of Hazaribagh. 4. B. Karam Chund of Arrah, 5. Babu Gulab Chund of Chapra, 6. Parikh Chuni Lal of Borsad Gujrat, 7. Jai Kumar Jor of Akola. Ahmednagar, 8. Bhattarak Satyandra Bhusan of Ura in Jhansi, 9. Dayabhai, at present of Madhuban district Hazaribagh, 10. Dhanu Lall, of Calcutta, and 11. Parmesti Das of Calcutta, for having it declared that the defendants as also the whole Digambri Sect have no right to worship in the temples on the Paresnath Hill in Gadi Palganj Sub-District Giridih, district Hazaribagh, without permission of the Sitambri Sect of Jains and in a mode approved by them and that they cannot occupy the Dharamsalas on the said Hill without similar permission.

That an order be passed directing the correction of the entry made in the Khas Khatian of Khewat, No. 7, accordingly and whereas the said Plaintiff has put in petitions for permission of the Court under order, No. 1, rule 8 of Act V of 1908, India Council, which is cited as Civil Procedure Code of 1908, to himself on behalf of the whole Sitambri Sect of Jains, and also for permission that the said defendants be sued on behalf of the whole Digambri Sect of Jains, it is hereby notified that the said Sitambri and the Digambri Sects of Jains of the institution of the said suit and that any member or members of the said Sects of Jains so willing may apply to the said Court to be made parties to the said suit.

B. S. SEN,
Spl Sub-Judge, Hazaribagh.

Dated Hazaribagh, the 25th March, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that 14 ORDINARY SHARES Nos. 80063-72, 83660-63 and 1 Deferred Share No. 6293, of THE TATA IRON & STEEL Co., Ld., standing in my name have been LOST or MISLAID, the notice of which has been duly given to the Company, and the public are warned by this against dealing with the same in any way whatsoever.

BECHARDAS CHHAGANLAL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Power-of-Attorney dated the 14th day of January, 1905, given by BAI CHUNI, widow and Administratrix of the late Goculbhai Dowlatram, to Motilal Nanchand, is this day revoked by her and that the services of the said Motilal Nanchand as Munim of the firm of Goculbhai Dowlatram has been dispensed with from to-day. All persons having dealings with the firm of Goculbhai Dowlatram are hereby warned against dealing with the said Motilal Nanchand for and on behalf of the said firm of Goculbhai Dowlatram.—Dated this 7th day of April, 1913.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for Bai Chuni, widow and Administratrix of the late Goculbhai Dowlatram.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT STATE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

TENDER FOR PERMANENT WAY FASTENINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the Engineer-in Chief, Mysore States Railway, Construction Department, Bangalore, up to noon on the 15th May, 1913, for permanent way fastenings, required in connection with the Bangalore-Chickballapur Light Railway, Gauge 2'-6".

2. The requirements are approximately as under :—

	Quantity required No.	
Fish blots, nuts and washers for use with second hand M. G. 41 1-4 lbs. rails ...	55,000	(Weighing about 2148 tons.)
Dog spikes for the above rails on Wooden Sleepers	275,000	(Weighing about 6506 tons.)

3. The materials should all be supplied as soon as possible and early delivery will be taken into consideration when Tenders are being considered. Conditions of Contract and Drawings can be had from the office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

4. Each Tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, as earnest-money, and be superscribed "Tender for Fastenings for Rails," in default of which the Tender will not be considered.

5. The final acceptance of any Tender will rest with the Engineer-in-Chief, who reserves to himself the right to accept a Tender in whole or in part. He does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason whatever for rejection.

E. A. S. BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Mysore State Railway, Construction Dept., Bangalore, 3rd April, 1913.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Reciper, Instructions, and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF JAPANESE GOODS.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, a consignment of Japanese goods consisting of old and modern Satsume gold decorated and coloured bowls, plates, vases and tea-sets, superior porcelain tea-sets in great variety, metalware lacquered panels, teapoys and tables, cotton blouses and similar other useful and presentation objects.

The goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SALE OF A MOTOR-CAR.

Suit No. 113 of 1913.

Dwarkabai
vs.
Nagindas R. Shroff and others.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Judge's order dated the 10th February, 1913, made in the said suit, sell, by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

One 10 H. P. 4-cylinder F. N. Motor-Car, Bosch magneto, four-seated, side entrance, body newly painted French grey, complete with cape hood, glass wind screen, horn, 2 lamps and generator. The two rear tyres are brand new. (Car No. 1734.)

The car can be inspected at the premises of Mr. A Hyland, New Gamdevi Road, between 11 a. m. and 5 p m. before the day of sale.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th April, 1913.

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The Finest Polish FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

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TO-NIGHT
6-30 and 10 P. M.
COWEN COSTUME COMEDY CO.
Will continue ENTR' ACTE
For a few nights more.
Films:
FRA DIAVOLO, etc.

NOTE.—Capt. McLaglen and his pupils have agreed to fight the Semi-Finals of Jiu-Jitsu Contest during the day.

FRIDAY, 10 P. M.
FINAL AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
CINEMA THEATRES Co., Ltd.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
SIR MARK ANTON.
The great Protean Actor. Gala performance of
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Musical Burlesque Drama in One Act by Sir Mark Anton.
To be followed by impersonations of Sir Mark's Cosmopolitan Concert Review.
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MELROSE & FRANKLIN
In their Mirth Provoking Sketch.
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Another Triumph for Bourne and Shepherd
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LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF THE GATE OF INDIA.
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FULL COMPLEMENT OF HIGH CLASS PICTURES.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.
Rs. 2, Re. 1 and As. 8, 4 and 2.

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1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA.
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Hours Show at 7 and 10.
Further engagement of the great
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NEW TRICKS.
NEW ILLUSIONS.
YOU "MUST" SEE OUR DRAMA
THE "ORPHAN"
MOST EXCITING FILM EVER TAKEN.
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PATHE'S GAZETTE
A Bulletin of the World's News.
CHANGE OF PICTURES TWICE WEEKLY.
Prices—Rs. 2, Re. 1, Annas 8, 4 and 2.
PRIZE SHOW EVERY SUNDAY.

MAHABLESHWAR POLO TOURNAMENT & RACES, 1913.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT will commence on SATURDAY, May 3rd, and the Races will be held on May 10th and 12th.

Prospectuses may be had on application.

A. H. M. WILSON,
Hon. Sec., Polo Tournament and Races.
Staff Quarters, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

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Special Engagement of the Master MAGICIAN
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In an entire New Programme of Mystical Illusions and Wonders
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1913

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

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Every scene, including interiors, was made in Ireland and in the exact location described in the original play.
3 Shows Nightly
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WANTED to advance immediately Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, THE 8th APRIL, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.).

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, near the Colaba Railway Station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, rich platedware, mirror back sideboard, sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, meat safe, Singapore cane furniture, English walnutwood cottage piano in good order, Genoa velvet lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, marble and tile top teapoys and tables, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved teapoys and chiffoniers, rich carpets, table ornaments, rich engravings and pictures, iron double and single bedsteads, mirror door single and double almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and hanging presses, wall-clocks, table and hanging lamps, Singer's hand sewing machine, Pathephone talking machine with selected records, large quantity of carpenter's and mechanic tools, etc.

The property of Messrs. J. C. Calvert and H. E. Lees.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 37, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1913, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods :—

15 cases wines and spirits, 50 cases sulphur matches, 50 bales cotton piece-goods, 3 cases woollen piece-goods, 16 cases Oilmans stores, patent medicine, imitation jewellery pendants, glass chimneys, chemicals, cotton yarn, wooden rollers, soap, wery wheels, packing paper, straw mats, planed boards, horns, bolts and nuts, sanitary ware, deck chairs, waste paper and various other articles.

Also

At 5 p. m. (S. T.), near Redgate Victoria Dock.

26 casks coal tar.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOSE DIAMONDS AND PEARLS, DIAMOND NECKLACE AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p. m., at Frere Road, on the first floor of Hansraj Damoder's house, near Karwar Street, by order of the mortgagers, Messrs. Natha Gulab and Co., on account and at the risk of Manilal Dayaram and Amratlal Dayaram, lately trading under the name of Manilal Dayaram & Co., but now insolvents, 1 diamond necklace, 1 diamond pin, diamond rings, 1 diamond bracelet, diamond booties, 6 packets loose diamonds, pearls, and gold ornaments, such as gold bangles, bracelets, mohanmala, 1 long and short chains, rings, and other gold ornaments.

The goods will be on view at the above place three days previous to the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of about 185 bales of Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Arthur Bunder, near the Fort Press Coloba on account of the Insurance Offices concerned :—

About 185 bales of cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Goods, Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th April, 1913, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge :—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping, and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1913.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain R. S. Butler, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Angus, 2,319 tons, Captain J. E. Dakers, sailed yesterday for Calcut a with ballast.

The Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Shinyo Maru, 3,664 tons, Captain T. Okuma, sailed yesterday for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A. Geddie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, etc., with a general cargo and 66 cases of opium.

The steamer Oromsay, 2,415 tons, Captain T. R. Borthwick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain R. Elton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer....Capt R A Nugento ..... R N Flagship

H M S Philomel.....Comdr Ballard ..... R Navy

H M S Sphinx..... ....Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Scr St

R. I. M. S. Dufferin .....Comdr La Touche ..... R I Marine

R I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 7.

Abydos .....1939 Daber .... Bo A Line Co
Angus.....2321 Dokus.....T M & Co
Avicmoor..... 2382 Koefod .....T Jewandas
Barca.....3794 Potter .....P & O Co
Beme .....1897 Younger...S Wallace & Co
Birkhergen .....2147 Haud .....T M & Co
Cowtham .....3875 Widdess.....W & A G Co
Clan Macphor ...3224 Day .....W & A G Co
Cape Ortegal... . 3136 McDonald.....23-3.....
Kobe...T M & Co
Crosby Hall ...2593 McMillan.....L'pool.....
K N & Co
Delta ....4780 Mattin....23-4 .....P & O Co
Elea.....2304 Wersoe.....
Faris.....737 Coates ...Arab Steamers
Huntsman .....4327 Goldman .....T M & Co
Kasara.....504 King .....M & Co
Kola.....510 Elton.....M & Co
Mombasa.....2787 Lacock .....M & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis .....
Turkish G Boat
Noor-el-Bahr.....212 Mahomed .....Nacoda
Nawab .....2041 Koss .....T M & Co
Naderi.....1168 Geddie.....T M & Co
Okara.....3439 Hirst.....M & Co
Oceana.....2132 Bergstram .....T M & Co
Oronsay.....2415 Borthwick..T M & Co
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Urlana .....3383 Wilson .....M & Co
Umzumbi .....2133 Robertson ..W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 7.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest. Date.	Agents
A Semiramis	2552	Pavissich....	16-4.....	A L S N Co
B Hidalgo.....	2750	Harbord ...	Holi...18 4	J Finlay & Co
C and R Moltke'els...	3034	Schrieder ...	10-4 ..	Karachi W & A G & Co
D & E Chantala...	4949	Diamond ...	M M & Co	
F Islanda...	...3360	Maclean	M M & Co	
H Praesident.....	2037	Schutt...	Durban .. 17-4	A Strangers & Co
N Shirley.....	...2192	Stone	T M & Co	
O Mashtari	1817	Hughes.....	12-4.....	T Morrison & Co
P Ostmark.....	4399	Peter.....	Karachi....14-4	W & A G & Co
Q Rahmani.....	1873	Hughes ...	Jeddah ...12-4	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sardegna .....3525 Albert .....R Line.
2 Circassia.....4315 Osborne .....L'pool.....
W & A G & Co
4 Mantank Point...3079 Cole...W & A G & Co
5 St George...2673 Francis...W & A G & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun...3760 Young ...J Finlay & Co
8 Persia.....8779 Bartole Japan...9-4....
A L S N Co
9 City of Benares...4473 Muller ...L'pool....
9-4....K N & Co
10&11 Kt Errant.....4779 Jones ...Hull.....
K N & Co
12&13 China .....4160 Tocque...China ..9 4
P & O Co
16 Dunrobin 2319 Carr Hamburg 8-4.T M & Co
P & O Dock
Rio Sado.....Ortegoo .....Port Gunboat
H W P D
Mabanadi .....549 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Saraswati.....443 Ebram ..... Bo S N Co
Ponani..... 552 Valji ..... Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Command-ers.	From
7	Naderi.....	Geddie.....	Busreh, Mar 17
	Oronsay	Borthwick..	DGoaBy, Mar 21

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Command-ers.	Destination
7	Shinyo Maru	Okuma	Kobe
	Angus	Dakers.....	Calcutta
	Linga	Butler	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kola, for Persian Gulf.
" Australien, for Marseilles.
" Clan Colquhoun, for Antwerp, &c.
" Naderi, for Bushah, &c.
" Urlana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Shinlo, for London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—3 bales cow hides, N Kassam; 14 bales wool, S Gamberchand; 7 bales wool, E D Sassoon; 25 bales wool, B Purshottamdas; 1 bale wool, H K M Jaitha; 77 bales wool, M Joosub; 69 cwts oil cake, M Hurjee and Co; 11003 cwts myrabollams, P Mathoordas and Co; 8 bales wool, P Murlidhur.

City of Benares s—300 bales cotton, Diwarkar and Co; 200 cwts dillseed, Volkart Bros; 14 bales wool, E Shiwji.

Crosby Hull s—2000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts savri cottonseed, M Chagal.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—1000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathoordas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—660 cwts gram, 3000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 990 cwts gingellyseed, J. Fachiri.

Crosby Hall s—23260 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Australien s—575 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co; 1000 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabias s—1475 ozs gold bars, Supdt P and O N Co.

FOR HULL.

Knight Errant s—50 bales hemp, D M Doongajee; 1000 cwts cottonseeds, T Tulsidas; 2013 cwts castorseeds, K Rughunath.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Knight Errant 20 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dumrobin s—500 tons manganese ore, K Reeve and Co; 110 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 50 bales hemp, D M Doongajee; 1000 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyds and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 125 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co; 290 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 50 bales hemp, F F Campbell; 25 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

Clan Colquhoun s—2,000 tons manganese ore, S Syndicate Ltd.

Shirley s—750 tons manganese ore, Central I Mining Co; 1,500 tons manganese ore, K Reeve and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassias s—50 bales hemp, H. Govindji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dumrobin s—74 bales cotton, Soloman Bros; 13 bales cottonfly, S Raichund; 40 bales hemp, F F Campbell.

Montank Point s—114 bales cotton, 3,079 cwts tilseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 1,260 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 70 cwts cow horns, Hollingshurst and Co; 801 cwts groundnuts, 9,009 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2 cwts Jambul Bark, A M Sodder and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co; 101 cwts gum arabic, P Jethabhoy; 500 cwts myrabollams, J Nurtherom and Co; 200 cwts gum arabic, M Jafferbhoy; 10,250 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee.

Ostmark s—2,239 cwts groundnuts, 380 cwts mowraseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 400 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co: 100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 515 cwts gum arabic, S Cooverji; 760 cwts bone meal, 545 cwts crushed bones, E C Nanji.

FOR HAVRE.

Australien s—60 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas

FOB GENOA.

Sardegna s—45 cwts assafoetida, R Jewandas and Co; 3003 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 62 cwts gum olibanum M Jafferbhoy.

FOR TRAPANI.

Sardegna s—3000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—1001 cwts linseed, 2500 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 700 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 cwts gum olibanum, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 25 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 200 cwts gum arabic, S Cooverji; 801 cwts gum olibanum, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Montan't Point s—220 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 4,000 cwts gram, L Dreyfus and Co.

Ostmark s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—2cwts genda horns, N M Esabhoy; 2cwts genda, C Tai; 500 lbs butter, J Rockfeller and Co; 125 cwts cloves, 5 cwts genda horns, 12 cwts gum olibanum S Vazir; 180 gum olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

China s—40 cwts gum arabic, H Cowasjee.

Banca s—150 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton S Blascheck and Co.

Persia s—168 bales, cotton N M K Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—400 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla; 1,500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—1,000 bales cotton, N M Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 7.

S S Beekbergen from Blyth, Agents T Morrison and Co 4,100 tons coal.

S S Oceana from Durban, Agents T Morrison and Co; 4,702 tonn coal.

S S Bayora from Busreh, Agents B I S N Co; 9 bundles assafœtida, 1518 bags d dates, 52 bags raisins, 1487 bags sardines, 9 bundles sharkfins, 35 bundles skins, 1 case m o p shells; 11 bags c seeds, 2 bundles wool raw, 81 bundles specie, 5 boxes specie.

S S Kola from Bussorah, Agents B I S N Co; 17 bundles hides, 3 bags goat skins, 1 case loaf sugar, 4 cases c p goods, 12 bundles specie, 10 boxes specie

S S Umzumbi from Durban, Agents W and H Graham and Co; 3,269 tons coal.

S S Naderi from Busreh, Agents B and P S N Co 39 jottas assafœtida, 20 cases assafœtida, 24 bags almonds, 211 raisins, 91 bags dry dates, 4 bags figs, 546 bags gum, 224 bundles skins, 20 bags b seeds, 32 bags cummin seeds, 115 bags poppy seeds 8 simsimseeds, 20 bales cotton, 9 bales wool.

S S Oronsay from Delagoa Bay, Agents T Morrison and Co; 5,236 tons coal.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is so pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BATHA—PARAKH.—Soonabai, wife of Dinshaw Pestonji Batha and daughter of the late Nusurwanji Fardoonji Parakh, died at 2 p.m. yesterday. Funeral this morning at 7 a.m. (Bombay time).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUDLEY.—At Secunderabad, on the 29th March, the wife of Captain L. G. Dudley, 6th Jat Light Infantry, of a daughter.

COCHRAN.—At Darjeeling, on the 30th March, the wife of Captain Cochran, 40th Pathans, of a son.

DEWAR.—At Allahabad, on the 31st March, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Dewar, a daughter.

SHIPWAY.—At 13, Elgin Road, Allahabad, on the 5th April to Mr. and Mrs. Shipway, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Scottish Education Society's Schools, Distribution of Prizes, 5-30 p.m., the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael presiding.
Wilson Phnological Lecture, 5-45 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Maxim: "Be thoroughly honest in thought, word and deed."—W. Whiteley.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Maloja," with the outward Mails, of the 28th ultimo, left Aden, at 4 p.m., yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s, mail steamer "Moldavia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ... *
do do for Calcutta ... *
do do for Madras ... *

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Militaire..... .....Gounod.
Incidental Music ... Monsieur Beaucaire..Rosse
Valse .....Tesoro Mio.....Benoci
Selection ...The Messenger Boy..Monckton
Serenade .....Op 264 A..... .....Ozibulka
Entracte ...Rose Garlands .....Raymond
Selection ...The Pink Lady.....Caryll
Two Step ...Everybody's doing it.....Irving.

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R.C.H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

Spanish
March ...A Bunch of Roses .....R. Chapi
Overture ...Tatti in Maschera.....Pedrotti
Egyptian
Serenade Amina..... Lincke
Patrol ...Siamese ..... Lincke
Selection ...The Girls of Gottenberg ..... Caryll
Valse ..... Malmaison..... Zuluota
Selection ...The Belle of New York..... Kerker
Galop .....Over the Sticks.....Bruno.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A lion cub has been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection by H. E. Lord Willingdon Governor of Bombay.

SCHOOLBOY KILLED.—Yesterday morning, at about 10 a.m., a Bania boy named Kanji Hatichand (6) met with a pitiable death. The deceased was going to school and, while trying to cross Bazar Gate-street, ran into a cart laden with cotton bales and was run over. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, but died on the way.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—In connection with the reception to be held at Government House to-day, a police notice in our advertisement columns publishes the rules for the parking of carriages and motor-cars at the function. Guests would be well-advised to study and acquaint their coachman and chauffeurs with these rules, as their careful observance will ensure a minimum of inconvenience and delay in arriving and leaving.

"THE ART OF ARTS".—On Saturday, a public lecture on "Art of Arts" was delivered under the auspices and in the hall of the Instituto Luso Indiano, Dabul, by Mr. Joseph Furtado. The Rev. M. F. X. De Sa, Principal of Antonio D'Souza's School and Vicar of Cavel, was voted to the chair. The lecturer, who has written several poetic works deplored the gradual dying out of the love of poetry at the present day. He explained that poetry was employed to describe what could not be adequately described in any other form. He was followed by Mr. J. M. Lopes, who extolled the lecturer's work, "My Country's Charms," as pregnant with deep meaning and highly patriotic, and spoke "en passant" on the sublimity of a poet's mission. With a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the Revd. President, the proceeding terminated.

HIGH PRIEST FOR KADMI PARSIS.—A meeting of the Kadmi Parsis of Bombay was held on Sunday at the Dady Seth Fire Temple in Agiary-street, to consider the question of appointing a High Priest of the Kadmi section of the community. Mr. Nowrosji Jehangir Gamadia was called to the chair. The meeting had been convened on a requisition made by 500 members of the community to the trustees of the Anjuman, voicing the necessity of appointing a High Priest. It was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Dr. Jehangir Kursetji, seconded by Mr. R. N. Vachagandhy, to appoint Dastur Dinshawji Jivanji Garda as Head Priest at the Kadmi Anjuman. Dastur Garda is at present Head Priest of the Dady Seth Fire Temple. For the past fifteen years this section of the community had been without a High Priest.

THE NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE.—A representative gathering of barristers, solicitors and vakils was held on Sunday at Sir Mangaldas's House in Girgaum to express feelings of satisfaction at the elevation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. A. Shah to the Bench of the Bombay High Court. Amongst those present were the following :—Mr. D. A. Khare, Seth Tribhowandas Mangaldas, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Mr. Ardeshir Phirozeshah Mehta, The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. M. P. Modi, Mr. V. F. Tarapur, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. B. B. Joshi, Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Mr. D. K. Thakore, Mr. S. G. Welinker, Mr. T. N. Malvi, Mr. Gulabchund M. Damania, Mr. V. M. Pakvasa, Mr. Jamietram Jivanram, Mr. Chandulal Dayabhai, Mr. Mirza, Mr Girdharlal H. Mehta, Mr. B. Raghavayya, Mr. Hiralal M. Munshi, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. S. S. Patkar, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. K. B. Sethna, Mr. S. B. Bakhle, Mr. G. B. Rele, Mr. K. N. Koyaji, Mr. Markand N. Mehta, Mr. Ratanlal Ramchordas, Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, Mr. M. K. Kehta, Mr. G. N. Thakore, Mr. N. K. Mehta and many others. Mr. Khare made a congratulatory speech and garlanded the new judge.

H. E. LORD WILLINGDON.

VISITING THE "LIONS" OF BOMBAY.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon yesterday visited the Alexandra Docks, and also the Port Trust Works, particularly the new docks under construction. The Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, conducted his Excellency over the different parts of the New Docks, explaining the various arrangements.

To-day his Excellency intends to visit the new schemes under contemplation by the Bombay Improvement Trust.

The Government assembles at Mahableshwar on Monday, the 14th instant.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and suite will leave Bombay on Saturday afternoon for Poona, and pass Sunday at Ganeshkhind. They will arrive at Mahableshwar the following day.

Before their Excellencies leave Bombay a reception will be held in Government House, Malabar Point.

The Millowners' Association are presenting an address to the Governor to-day.

On Friday Lord and Lady Willingdon will meet the members of the Bombay Corporation at a garden party.

LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO CAMA AND ALBLESS HOSPITAL.

Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Capt. Lucas, R. A. M. C. visited the Cama and Albless Hospital at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Miss Benson, Dr. (Mrs.) DeMonte and the staff, received and conducted her Excellency round the different parts of the building. The training school for nurses, financed by the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, of which her Excellency is President, was first inspected. In the lecture-room, in the nurses' quarters, the pupils had assembled to receive her Excellency, who spoke to those of them who knew English. From there her Excellency was conducted through the different wards of the hospital and expressed herself greatly pleased with what she saw.

After going through every ward her Excellency warmly congratulated Miss Benson on the excellent work that was being done.

A present of sweets and flowers for the patients was sent down from Government House last evening.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	April	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.....	8	0 29 a	23 1
Wed.....	9	m 0 20	27 4
		1 2 a	28 0
Thurs	10	m 0 48	26 11
		1 38 a	27 8
Fri.....	11	m 1 19	26 5
		2 19 a	27 2
Sat.....	12	m 1 54	25 9
		3 9 a	23 5
Sun	13	m 2 39	25 0
		4 11 a	25 10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	April	h. m.	ft. in
Tues.....	8	m 6 2	15 8
		6 20 a	17 11
Wed.....	9	m 6 23	15 5
		6 51 a	18 6
Thurs....	10	m 6 55	15 5
		7 22 a	19 3
Fri	11	m 7 24	15 8
		7 57 a	20 0
Sat	12	m 8 0	16 2
		8 41 a	20 10
Sun	13	m 8 50	16 11
		9 57 a	21 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
8 (Tues)	do 6h. 27m.	do 6h. 54m
9 (Wed)	do 6h. 27m.	do 6h. 54m
10 (Thurs)	do 6h. 26m.	do 6h. 55m
11 (Friday)	do 6h 26m.	do 6h. 55m
12 (Satur)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h. 55m
13 (Sun)	do 6h. 24m.	do 6h. 55m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, April 13th 11h. 9-2m. a.m. Full Moon, 21st, 3h, 2-7m. a. m. Last Quarter, 28th 11h. 39-3m. a.m. New Moon, May 6th, 1h. 54-3m p.m.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PETITIONS AGAINST TRAMWAY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. N. Tod, the President, presiding.

The Corporation re-appointed the various Committees which had up to the time of the general elections had not completed their reports.

The Corporation next considered a letter to the President from Messrs Little and Company, solicitors, forwarding copy of a petition addressed by Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers, and several others, owners and residents of the property in the neighbourhood of the Colaba depot of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, to H. E. the Governor and the members of the Legislative Council against Bombay Tramways Bill No. IX of 1912, in which they stated as follows :

The object of the Bill is to afford to the grantees under the Tramways Act statutory protection against actions at law to restrain them from carrying out necessary overhauling and repairs on the alleged ground of their creating a nuisance; that the Colaba depot of the company is situated in a populous and valuable residential quarter of the town; that for some years past there have been constant complaints of the noise emanating from the depot which frequently continues until and even after midnight recommencing at 4 o clock in the morning; that residents in the immediate neighbourhood are consequently disturbed in their sleep; that the petitioners now observe with great apprehension that the object of the bill is to afford to the company statutory protection against actions at law in respect of legal nuisance committed by the company in the buildings now erected upon the Colaba depot and any other buildings which may be erected hereafter; that the petitioners submit that instead of affording such legal protection to the company, the company should be compelled by law to cease using the Colaba depot as a workshop; that, after some correspondence in respect of the noise created in the depot with Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros., owners of the property known as Donald House, situated at the Colaba Causeway, the company entered into negotiations for a settlement of the matter, the basis of these being the statement by the agent of the company that the company contemplated that within three years the company would have removed their repairing workshop from Colaba, thereby removing the immediate cause of nuisance; that upon this statement and the company guaranteeing in the meantime to indemnify Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros. against pecuniary loss through tenants vacating their property, an agreement for settlement was entered into; that if the workshops are legalized by an Act of the Governor-in-Council the company will with impunity be enabled to carry on their works and repairs both by day and night and that the petitioners pray the Bill may not be allowed to pass into law as it now stands.

The Corporation resolved to refer the matter to the Standing Committee.

The next item for consideration before the Board was a letter from the Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust forwarding copy of a letter from the Port Trustees to Government which was as follows :—

The Port Trustees feel most strongly that in putting forward this Bill, Government have done so without adequate consideration of the present character and future possibilities of the vicinity of the Company's Colaba depot as a residential neighbourhood that the Port Trustees venture to submit that the legislature should not, having regard to the conditions of the present case, take action to protect the Company against complaints which are legally maintainable, seeing that the probability which at present exists of their being restrained or mulcted in damages is now the only preventive to the committal by the company of a more serious nuisance than that caused at present; that the Port Trustees have no reason whatever to doubt the justice of the complaints which have reached them and they fully believe that the effect of the comparatively recent working of the Company at the depot is causing residents to leavee the neighbourhood and in consequence is depreciating the value of residential properties in the neighbourhood and that before any further action is taken the Government will appoint an Officer to hold a public enquiry into the matter and to hear and sift the objections which may be advanced to the intended legislation."

This letter was also referred to the Tramway Company.

The next item before the meeting was a letter to the Corporation, from Mr. Abdul Husein Dawoodbhoy Tarwalla enclosing a cutting from the "Gujrati" of the 16th February 1913, with a view to drawing attention to the remarks made therein to the effect that "the Tramway Company subsidizes some local newspaper in some shape or other in order to put down the cry of the public against their arbitrary methods." Adding that if, as is suggested in the article, some papers receive favours from the Tramway Company, in consideration whereof they speak out as advocates for the Company, the matter deserves notice.

Dr. S. S. Battliwalla moved that the letter be recorded as it was not usual for the Corporation to take any notice of communications of such a nature.

Dr. Sukhia was criticising the action of the Company and the newspaper which was not independent in dealing with public questions as suggested in the letter.

Sir Phirozeshah rose to a point of order. He thought that no member was justified in presuming the statements to be correct.

The President observed that for the last ten years it was his personal experience that the Corporation deemed it advisable and expedient only to record such Communications without any detention, and he hoped members would follow the precedents.

The letter was recorded.

Mr. C. V. Mehta next proposed, as recommended by the Standing Committee and in the circumstances mentioned by the Commissioner in his letter, that approval be given to the acquisition of the property falling within the lines of the new road between Mazagon and Dockyard roads, at the rates mentioned in the letter, the cost estimated at Rs. 32,795 being met as an advance from Surplus Loan Balances, pending subsequent adjustment against a loan to be raised, and that approval be given also under Section 91 of the Municipal Act, to an application being made by the Commissioner to Government to order proceedings to be taken to acquire the property as under the Land Acquisition Act."

Mr. Baptista moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred to a Committee of the Corpora ion to go into the estimates of the sheds standing on the land required. He said that in his opinion the estimates were excessive.

Mr. Kavasji Jehangir moved an amendment to refer it back to the Standing Committee.

After a long discussion the Corporation accepted the second amendment the first was withdrawn by Mr. Baptista.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday.

"Cooked throughout."

That's how your scones and cakes should be. They *will* be so, and never tough and doughy, if raised with

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

It is used mixed, 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour—a few turns of the hand and the Paisley Flour is uniformly distributed. Pass through a sieve if the flour is damp.

This easy mixing and even distribution will result in your cakes, scones, &c., being evenly raised and cooked throughout.

There is a good selection of recipes with every tin, and the Brown & Polson recipe book is post free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta. Send for it now.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [7TH Apr. 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
43 Bars Silver	75,000	London	Y'hama B nk
56 Bars Silver	1,12,500	do	Cox & Co

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 4th April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	68	79,364
P. B. and C. I. Ry...	40	48,137

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Feb 1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 3rd April 1913 7 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. 1912 8 „

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quieter at 1s 4d T.T. 1s 4d 1-32 on demand and 1s 4d 9-32 for 3 months' sight credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been small, and there are few private bills offering.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4d. 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. next mail
Do. do Francs	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148 1-2
Shanghai „	... 193 1-2
Japan „	...148 1-4 to 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market has fluctuated during the day, opening at 95 3-4 for cash and 95 13-16 for the settlement and declining to 95 5-8 and 95 11-16 respectively. Later in the day the market was rather steadier closing as under.

We quote.—

Cash	...	Rs.	95 11 0
Settlement ...	...	„	95 11 0

BULLION.—

Bar silver in London was 1-8 up at 26 13-16 for ready and 27 1-16 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-4 up at 58 1-4. The local market opened at 67 5-16 ex duty for the first settlement and has remained quiet but steady during the day.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs.	24	0	0
Australian „	...	„	23	15	0
Sovereigns „	...	„	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)					
Ready ...	...	„	67	1	0
1st Settlement	...	„	67	5	0
2nd Settlement	...	„	67	11	0
Silver (cum duty)					
Ready ...	...	„	76	7	0
1st Settlement March ...		„	76	11	0
2nd Settlement	...	„	77	1	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

There was again little change in the American markets on Saturday. Reports of overflows, etc., continued, but have little effect on the market. Locally the position is unchanged. There is little enquiry for forward delivery and the market is quiet but steady. Only a small business has been done in contracts in fine Broach April at Rs. 318—19 and in fine Khamgaon Akola April at Rs. 292-3. Rates close as under.

Ready cotton is quiet with a very moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	315	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	„	309	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	306	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	„	302	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ...	„	298	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ...	„	291	„
Fine M. G. Khandesh	„	272	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	260-1	„
Sawginned Dharwar ...	„	310	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	„	300	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet
Estimated Sales	...	7,000
Total Imports	...	Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6 71 —01	6 71 —01	6 68 —01
July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6 63 —01	6 51 —01	6 36 —01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6 23 —01	6 23 —01	6 22 —01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is irregular and prices are fluctuating. The market is partly closed to-day.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	8	2	0 B.T.
Apl.-May	...	„	9	2	8 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is firm.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May		Rs.	8	8	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May		S	6	0	B.T.
Yellow Gazrat Apl.-May	...	„	8	7	0 B.T.

SINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

Bold White 85 p.c.		Rs.	57	0	0
Small White	...	„	55	8	0
Black Kutni	...	„	49	0	0
Yellow Higenghat		„	60	8	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

April-May	...	Rs.	13	0	0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	35	8	0
Forward	...	„	34	0	0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	26	4	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone— Steady.

We quote :—

Bold	...	Rs.	50	0	0
Small	...	„	47	0	0

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

[illegible] 85 p.c. ready		Rs.	5	8	0 B.T.
[illegible] Delhi Apl.-May		„	5	10	3 B.T.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...		1,665
Bank of India ...		64
Eastern Bank ...		86
Indian Specie ...		64

MILLS.

David ...	492 1-2	May	
Fazulbhai ...	452 1-2	„	
Indore Malwa ...	151 1-4	„	
Kohinoor ...	760	„	
Manockji Petit ...	3,170	„	
New Great Eastern ...	252 1-2	„	
Standard ...	1,3[illegible]0	„	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	1[illegible]4 1-2	
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	175 1-2	
Bombay S N Ordy ...	245	
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,440	May
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	20	

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	590	

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	...	11,149	bales.
Wheat ...	...	16,172	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	28,473	„
Rapeseed ...	...	4,755	„
Gingellyseed	...	2,812	„
Poppyseed ...	...	824	„
Groundnuts...	...	4,523	„
Castorseed ...	...	4,952	„
Rice ...	...	2,991	„
Myrabollams.	...	5,832	„
Cottonseed ...	...	12,064	„
Mowrasseed ...	...	nil	„
Gram ...	...	1,739	„
Joowar ...	...	7,185	„
Maize ...	...	9	„
Barley ...	...	175	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 7.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	8,000 Bales.
Tone of Market	...	Steady.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands Liverpool		G. O. C.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·72	6·71
May-June...	6·72	6·71
June-July...	6·69	6·68
JulyAug	6·63	6·62
Aug.-Sept...	6 52	6·51
Sept.-Oct....	6·33	6·37
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·23	6·27
Nov.-Dec....	6·24	6·23
Dec-Jan...	6·23	6·22

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 5th April 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 29th March 1913 :—

Liabilities.	March 29 Rs.	April 5. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	20336563	16763628
Public Deposits at Branches.....		
Other Deposits	103378828	103443799
Post Bills	1031	5606
Sundries	2235604	2289291
	147157026	143102324
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	14000847	16954038
Other authorised Securities	517368	516348
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	30456443	30495461
Loans do. do....	4 138222	34445201
Bills discounted and purchased	22885197	23870683
Dead Stock.....	257533	257533
Stamps.....	6253	6174
Bullion.....	383483	342687
Balances with other Banks	605326	497687
Sundries	306597	394692
Cash	35590759	35321870
Rupees.....	147157026	143102324

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st April 1913, as compared with the statement of 25th March 1913:—

Liabilities.	Mar 25. Rs, a. p.	Apr. 1. Rs, a. p.
Capital paid up	30000000 0 0	30000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000 0 0	18500000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c...	23502718 3 2	22404993 0 7
Other Deposits, &c	156098320 8 6	159295120 0 8
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	2235582 6 4	2121923 13 7
Sundries	1982762 4 3	2109591 5 9
	222319383 6 5	224431623 4 7
Assets.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	19573340 0 0	17893100 0 0
Other authorized Investments	10168368 0 0	9908868 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	50806603 8 3	50184218 15 4
Accounts of Credit on do	44944662 12 6	46244786 6 3
Bills discounted, &c	34275500 3 4	33404019 10 2
Balances with other Banks.	1983649 11 6	2445061 9 9
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock..	2494848 9 10	2495675 14 10
Stamps	15165 1 0	14986 2 0
Sundries	416306 7 2	401856 10 1
	164677844 5 7	163295573 4 5
Cash, &c.. at Head Office	57641539 0 8	61136055 0 2
Cash, &c, at Branches.		
	222319383 6 3	224431628 4 7

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	Rs. 1205075	Decrease.
Do. at Branches ...	107350	Increase.
Other Deposits	3196800	Do.
Post Bills.....	112659	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1939740	Decrease.
Loans	321785	Do.
Account's of Credit	1300124	Increase.
Mercantile Bills.....	871481	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office.....	2459694	Increase.
Do. at Branches	1034822	Do.
Percentage 32·88.		

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

A telegram has been received in Bombay from the Head Office, New York, advising that a dividend of dlrs 2.50 has been declared payable on the 1st May. The sum of dlrs 69,488 has been transferred to Undivided Profits, and this account now stands at dlrs 627,775 (say £125,555).

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	261
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1655
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	64
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1700
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1450
Bank of Bangoon...	100	100	17½ „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	64
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	1½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		28½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	8[illegible]
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	755
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Bezar Mfg ...	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	250
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	720
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	545
Century ...	100	100	3	275
Central India ...	500	500	70	2215
China ...	1000	1000	...	707
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	440½
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1455
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	755
Crescent ...	100	100	4	110
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1100
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
Daaid ...	450	250	10	495
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	510
Empress ...	500	500	...	147½
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	...	497½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1700
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	572½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	675½
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	90
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	Nil	850
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	152½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	450
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	220
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1250
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	765
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1380
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	1160
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1360
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3160
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3250
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	252½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1010
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	150
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Ripon ...	1000	1000	...	100
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	850
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4900
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	75
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1310
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	117½
Swan...	250	250	10	290
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1740
Textile ...	500	500	70	1425
Vishnu Cotton Co do	500	500	Nil	390
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	621

PRESS COMPANIES.

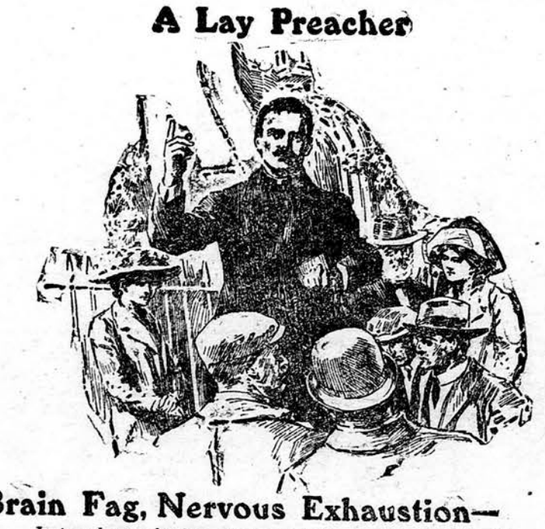
Akbar ...	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1 00	1·00	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	125
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort ...	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705½
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee ...	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	127½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	1125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	247½
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	847½
New Berar ...	500	500	40	520
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	755
Oomri ...	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany ...	100	100	10	...
Sind ...	400	400	30	650
Surat City ...	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	100	100	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ...	500	500	8 p c	650
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	137xd
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas...				
Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 „	
Do. M'pur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	135
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	587½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5½ „	133
Central Provinces..	25		4 „	97
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4 „	121

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

A Lay Preacher



Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brooks' Saddles, etc.

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Tyres and accessories HALF usual prices.

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KARACHI.

"HARD TIMES."

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

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have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 137 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

CURES ALL

SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

CANADA'S NAVAL DEFENCES

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers :—

Ottawa, Mar. 22.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Leader of the Liberal Party in the Canadian House of Commons, stated to an interviewer yesterday, that the whole object of the opposition now being offered the Dominion Government's navy policy was intended to secure the building of warships in Canada. The entire debate had shown that no emergency existed, and therefore there was no need for an emergency contribution to the Admiralty. The Borden Government did not possess any mandate to press the Navy Bill unduly, and consequently it was really responsible for the present chaotic state of public business.

GERMANY'S DEFENCES.

Berlin, March 22.

The call for training for volunteer women nurses is meeting with an enthusiastic response. The Monarchicals are promoting a movement to urge the Reichstag to give the Government a blank cheque for £50,000,000 by refraining from a discussion of the army increases. The "Vossische Zeitung" hopes that the Reichstag will not be influenced by this pronunciamento.

The "Cologne Gazette" states that the Government intends to levy a tax of 12s. upon every £100, and to apply the tax to all fortunes instead of making a graduated tax.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

Washington, March 23.

President Woodrow Wilson states that the action of the United States Government in withdrawing its support from the Chinese loan does not mean that America has retired from Far Eastern diplomacy. The Government intended to make vigorous efforts to promote American trade in China.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

New York, March 23.

Wireless telegraphic messages were exchanged yesterday between New York and the Eiffel Tower, at Paris.

IN BRIEF.

London, March 23.

During building operations at Cattaro yesterday, a fall of rock buried the military barracks, with the result that six soldiers were killed, and five more were seriously injured.

New York, March 22.

After the robbery of £50,000 worth of goods from a pawnshop in the city had become known, 5,000 persons mobbed the building in the hope of securing some of the valuables they had pledged. The police had to be called out to quell the disturbance. Pathetic scenes were witnessed in the vicinity of the shop, as the holders of the pawn tickets were nearly all poor persons.

Shanghai, March 21.

As the Parliamentary representatives of Shanghai, were about to leave here by railway train for Pekin, an unknown person fired a revolver at Chun Sung, ex-Minister for Education, and severely wounded him.

Rio de Janeiro, March 21.

The s.s. Catalina is loading 3,000 crates of cheese from the s.s. Turakina, which had to be beached here recently in consequence of an outbreak of fire in her holds. This represents the whole of the dairy produce salvaged from the Turakina.

Washington, March 22.

General Manuel, Bonilla. President of the Republic of Honduras, died yesterday.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

The Seva Sadan Society, whose chief object is to elevate the position of women in India, have issued a circular offering the following prizes to be competed for by educated Indian women and girls:—A prize of the value of Rs. 100 for the best Essay on "The Influence of Indian Women on the Progress of Social Reform," open to all women graduates. Four prizes of the value of Rs. 30, 20, 15 and 10, respectively, for the best answers to a paper of questions set upon the book, "Woman: Her Charm and Power," by Robert P. Downes, L.L.D. These prizes will be open to all girl Undergraduates. Five prizes of the value of Rs. 25,20,15, 10 and 10, respectively, for the best answers to a paper of questions set upon the book, "The Girl Wanted" by Nixon Waterman and Grace Bartruce. These prizes will be open to all girls reading in the Matriculation or pre-Matrtculation classes.

A prize of the value of Rs. 30 given for the best extempore speech of not more than 15 minutes' duration by a girl Undergraduate on a subject connected with the matter of the text-book prescribed for Undergraduates. A prize of the value of Rs. 15 given for the best recitation by a girl of the Matriculation or pre-Matriculation classes.

The circular contains full particulars of the competitions.

AMUSEMENTS.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

In addition to Miss Delmar's dances and the variety entertainment in which MacClements plays the principal part, the Coronation Cinematograph is this week exhibiting "Martin Chuzzlewit," a magnificent adaptation of Charles Dickens' famous novel. This photo-play 4,500 feet in length, is by far the longest Dickensian film yet produced, and yet is not too long for portrayal of the numerous interesting characters immortalized in one of Dicken's best works. The photography throughout is superb. "Good for nothing" is a picture of society life that is sure to win great appreciation. The comics and excellent.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

This show has become a keen competitor in the race to bewilder the public in their choice of where to spend the evening. Among the remarkable films that will make it a favourite this week, is one depicting scenes in the American Civil War with realistic effect. The film "For the Baby's Life" is one of the best recently exhibited and shows how a mother undertakes to swim across the sea to fetch a doctor to her child when no boat is available. The comic part of the programme which includes some capital acting by a child sends the house into roars of laughter. Little Willy is seen at his best when making a butt of a "bobby" whom he lands in all sorts of laughable and awkward situations.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

The Hon'ble Chief Justice presiding over the Criminal Sessions of the High Court with a Special Jury continued the hearing of the charge of murder against Mahomed Cassum, a Mahomedan youth.

Mr. Binning for the defence submitted that there was no case of murder against the accused and if there was it was merely a case of grievous hurt caused during a provocative altercation. The prosecution's case was far from strong enough to secure a conviction against his client, and more over the evidence was irrevelant. He said that the prosecution's evidence has been inconsistent and had in no way upset the case for the defence.

Mr. Strangman, for the Crown, submitted that a clear case had been made out, and that the evidence tendered for the prosecution was in spite of the few discrepancies which might have crept into it, conclusive enough to point to the accused as having committed the crime, in a deliberate manner. The evidence called for the defence was given by a watch-maker and ex-sepoy, and these could never be relied on. Under the circumstances he requested the jury to return a verdict of guilt.

His Lordship then summed up the case for the jury pointing out that Amina was murdered, and not grievously injured, and no other in the whole world bore any ill-feeling towards her, that the relations between her and the accused were strained, and there were frequent quarrels between them. The accused was a tailor and worked at his house and so he might have had possession of scissors or a knife, with which he might have done the deed.

The jury retired and in half an hour gave a unanimous verdict of "guilty" against the accused.

His Lordship sentenced him to transportation for life.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

The next case called for hearing at the sessions was the one against Padma Juga, a clerk in the employ of Amarchand Magan. He was committed on a charge of fallsification of accounts. This case had been partly heard on Friday, the facts being reported in these columns.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister at-law, prosecuted, and Mr. S. N. Athavale, barrister-at-law, defended.

Mr. Athavale continued the cross-examination of the complainant Amerchand After the examination of Dharamchand the jury, on being asked by his Lordship, said that they did not wish to hear further evidence.

After the addresses by counsel, and his Lordship suming the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" and the accused wss acquitted.

FIVE YEARS FOR PICKING POCKETS.

The last case disposed of at the Criminal Sessions was a charge of the theft preferred against a Mahomedan named Ebrahim Oosman, (30).

He had been placed before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in February last, on a complaint from Sakharamal Hajarimal, a shroff, carrying on business at Poona.

Mr. R. Barrow, barrister-at-law, appeared to prosecute. The accused was undefended.

On the 3rd February last Sakharamal Hajarimal went to Carnac Bunder to purchase a railway ticket for Rewas. There was a large crowd at the bunder and a fracas ensued there, in which Sakaramal lost some gold ornaments valued at Rs, 25 from his pocket. A plain-clothes policeman who was doing duty at the place, saw the accused with the property. He was arrested and the ornaments were identified by the complainant.

The complainant, the policeman who had arrested the accused, another witness, were examined for the prosecution.

The accused stated that there had been ill-feeling between him and the police constable and the case had been concocted against him.

The jury returned a verdict of "guilty" and as the accused had two previous convictions with sentences of four years and twelve months, his lordship sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

A THEATRICAL SUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman yesterday made absolute the rule which was issued on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit in which Mahomed bin Mahomed Jaffer sued Miss Muni, an actress, Chimnal Buncha, Gustadji Karaka, and Miss Gulnar another actress and sister of the first defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he was the sole proprietor of a theatrical company named the Taj Theatrical Company, which he had started with money received in a Derby sweep windfall. He employed as leading actress Miss Gulnar, with whom he had been living for some years. The company was a touring one, and had performed at Ahmedabad, Nadiad and other places. On their travels the actresses became acquainted with the second and third defendants.

As the plaintiff found that for some months previous to this the management of the company had been unsatisfactory he dispensed with Miss Gulnar's services. A suit is pending in the High Court in connection with the proprietorship of the company.

At this time, it was alleged, the first three defendants came to Bombay and during the plaintiff's absence at Bisnagar they entered his room and removed his property from Sitaram-buildings, where he was living. The value of the articles removed was about Rs. 6,320. They were taken to a house in Tardeo, which defendants had rented. Therefore a suit was filed in which the plaintiff praved that the defendants be ordered to hand over to him the property removed from his house in Sitaram-buildings; that, pending the final disposal of the suit, a receiver might be appointed to take charge of the property that the defendants might be restrained from selling or otherwise disposing of the property; that an "interim" in junction and an "interim" receiver might be appointed; and that the defendants might be ordered to pay to the plaintiff his costs of the suit.

The first defendant stated that the plaintiff was employed by her sister, Miss Gulnar, as a domestic servant. She made his acquaintance years ago at Mysore, where she had gone on tour. As the man proved to be shrewed and energetic he rose in the estimation of her sister and became her confidante, and subsequently was entrusted with the management of her affairs. It was during this time that Misses Muni and Gulnar, who were actresses in Ballliwalla's Theatrical Company, negotiated of the purchease of another show, which was being run at Poona. The joint earnings of the sisters were invested in the company, and the plaintiff was employed as manager. They contended that there was documentary evidence in support of the fact that Miss Gulnar was the sole proprietor of the company in question. The licenses granted by the Commissoner of Police, allowing the company to put performances on the board were in the name of Miss Gulnar and the plaintiff had made an admission before a magistrate at Ahmedabad (in a case in which Miss Gulnar was the accused) to the effect that he was only the manager and Miss Gulnar was the proprietor. As regards the removal of things from the plaintiff's lodgings at Sitaram buildings, the house was not rented by him and the property removed belonged to the first and fourth defendants. It consisted of only a few articles of wearing apparel and a cycle, which they were willing to return to him. The property was mortgaged to the third defendant, who paid the rent for the house at Tardeo.

The suit had been called on for hearing on previous occasions, and at the last hearing, on the 15th March, on the application of Miss Gulnar, who was not included in the original plaint, the plaintiff was asked to serve a summons on her as a defendant; a receiver was appointed and the rule posted for argument for yesterday.

Mr. J. D. Stranegman appeared for the second and third defendant, Mr. Inverarity for the first and fourth defendant, and Mr. K. B. Dastur, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Strangeman opposed the rule that the property was mortgaged to his client, the third defendant, and that there was an attempt on the part of the defendant to extort money, which he was not reasonably entitled to obtain.

Mr. Inverarity also opposed to making the rule absolute. In his opinion the plaintiff had perjured himself, for, on his own admission and on documentary evidence, he was not the manager of the theatrical company, and in the suit aforementioned he had sworn that he was the proprietor.

Mr. Dastur stated that only two questions arose for consideration in the matter. They were :—Who rented the rooms in Sitaram buildings? To whom the property belong? That the plaintiff rented the house was incontrovertibly proved by the fact that the bills of rent were in his name, and that even the telephone in the house was registered against his name. That the property belonged to him was also unquestionably made clear by the fact that a number of receipts from tradesmen, from whom he had purchased the furniture and other things, could be produced. The first three defendants had removed the things, making the neighbours understand that they did it with the permission of the plaintiff, and they had thought that he, being a respectable man would not take the matter to Court. Further, the story of the defendant paying the rent had only been set up afterwards and it could not be believed. In conclusion he urged the granting of the order prayed for as his client on sentimental grounds did not like his furniture and things made use of by others. The first and fourth defendants were women leading a life of ill-repute. He submitted that a "prima facie" had been made for the Court to interfere in protecting the interests of the plaintiff.

His Lordship, in making the rule absolute, observed that defendants had removed the belongings of the house in the name of the plaintiff, and that he saw no reason why a receiver should not he appointed.

COURT'S ORDERS DEFIED.

Mr. J. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Forbes and Co., solicitors, appeared yesterday in support of a motion, in which the Administrator-General prayed for orders against Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., solicitors, and Bai Gokulbai, widow of Vithal Dhume.

On the 5th of December last the High Court made an order entrusting the administrator General with the management of the estate belonging to the late Bai Jayentibai widow of Wasudeo Laxmanrao Rege. Subsequently on the 3rd of March the High Court issued an order in the interests of the daughter of Bai Jayentibai, in support of the previous order. In pursuance of these orders the Administrator-General asked for the possession of the estates and the assets thereon, but it was refused by the respondents, the second respondent being the mother of Bai Jayentibai.

Mr. Davar stated that the refusal of the respondents amounted to contempt of Court, and they should be ordered to hand over possession of the property.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the defendants and opposed the granting of the orders prayed for.

In the affidavit put in by the managing clerk of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., the allegations were refuted and it was stated that the motion was unjust and action ought to have taken under section 18 II of 1874 for the possession of the estates.

His Lordship, Justice Davar, who heard the motion ordered that management of the estate should be handed over to the administrator-General before 12 noon to-day, or a warrant would be issued against the second respondent.

As for costs the first respondent to bear their own costs and the second to bear her own costs and to pay the costs of the Administrator-General.

POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

Yesterday Mr. Frank Oliveira Third Presidency Magistrate, convicted one Allaban Fateh Mohamed for selling 3 grs. of Cocaine without a license, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Receiving information that the accused was dealing in cocaine, Inspector Rele sent a man with some marked coins. The accused sold the drug and was immediately arrested and charged. He had one previous conviction for a similar offence, and the Magistrate sentenced him as above.

Three other persons were also charged with being in illicit possession of cocaine, and they were all sentenced to pay various amount in fines.

CHEATING BY A MARKET PORTER.

Yesterday Inspector Chapman charged a cooly named Fatoo Mahomed, working in the Crawford Market, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10.

On the 13th ultimo Lieut E. Griffiths, I. S. M. D., stationed at Fyzabad and who was passing through Bombay, visited the market and gave the accused a ten-rupee note to change. The accused did not return and the police were informed. On Sunday the accused was arrested at the market.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MISSING JEWELLED RINGS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sargon charged one Laxmishanker Dhaneswar with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of two jewelled rings worth Rs. 660.

The accused was a servant in the shop of Dewji Maljee, a jeweller in Kalbadevi road. On the 5th instant the mehta of the shop gave him two rings, one set with a diamond the other with a ruby, to be placed in the showcase. About half an hour later a customer came in and the rings were sought for, but could not be found. The police were informed, and they charged the accused with theft.

The accused said that, as soon as the rings had been given him by the mehta, his master had called him and he went away placing them on his master's table. He then forgot about the rings. About half an hour afterwards the rings were missed and he was searched but nothing was found on him. He had not gone out of the shop in the interval.

The magistrate said that it had not been proved that the accused had taken the rings, and converted them. He had not left the shop and nothing incriminating had been found on his person. His worship, therefore, acquitted the accused.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

ENDOWMENT FUND AND KHANDALLA HOME.

A general meeting of the subscribers to the European General (St. George's) Hospital Endowment Fund and the Khandalla Convalescent Home was held yesterday evening at Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.'s premises. Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, I. M. S., Chairman of the Committee, presided.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. L. H. Savile, presented the report and the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st July 1912, which was adopted.

The following is the report :—

Endowment Fund No. 1.—The balance in hand at the commencement of the year was Rs. 9,393-1-4, and on July 31st, 1912, Rs. 8,823-7-7, so that the expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 569-9-9. Rs. 5,000 had been placed on fixed deposit with the Chartered Bank. The payment of the grant of Rs. 200 per month to the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association continued throughout the year.

The receipts to this fund include the usual grant from the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Endowment Fund No. 2.—Khandalla Convalescent Home. The opening balance of this fund was Rs. 2,908-14-6 and the closing balance on July 31st, 1912, Rs. 2,824-15-3, shewing an excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 83-15-3. There have not been any heavy expenses during the year as although it is usual to do the painting every second year it was found to be in good enough condition to last still the beginning of 1913, when repainting and repairs be carried out. The cost of food having still further increased the cost of running the Home in excess of last year.

The children's bath-room mentioned in last year's report has been built and provides a long-felt want; the cost of this bath-room amounted to Rs. 879 and was paid for by Fund No. 1.

A tonga and a pair of ponies has been purchased for the Home and has proved of great convenience to the patients, especially for conveying them to and from the station; the charges made for the use of this Tonga rather more than covers the cost of its upkeep, including the wages of a syce. The cost of the tonga and ponies amounts to Rs. 631-2-0 and the stables Rs. 182-0-0, a total of Rs. 813-2-0, which was paid for from Fund No. 1.

A cutting for the water-pipes of the Tata's Hydro-Electric Works has been made through the land taken over by this company, and the blasting operations caused some discomfort to the visitors to the Home; this part of the work has however now been completed.

It has not been found possible as yet to do anything towards adding the two additional wards proposed between the existing men's and women's buildings as all available masons were employed on the Hydro-Electric Works, but, when possible, this work will be taken in hand.

The Lady Superintendent (Miss Goldney) reports that the Home has maintained its reputation as a health resort, nearly all the patients having improved in strength very rapidly; it is with great regret, however, that she has to record that one child developed dysentery which ended fatally.

The water-supply still leaves much to be desired as the Railway are only able to give a very intermittent supply. The Khandalla Corporation are, however, now making a reservoir of their own, and when this is completed, the committee hopes to be able to get a supply sufficent for our needs.

The total number of visitors to the Home during the season 1911-12 was 301, nameiy 81 men, 132 women and 88 children; these include 38 nurses.

Out of the total of 301 patient, 88 were admitted free on subscribers' tickets.

The Lady Superintendedt (Miss Goldney) went Home on a well earned holiday for six months in March 1911, and during her absence Mrs. Rhenius acted for her till the beginning of May when Miss Hawkins was appointed as Acting Lady Superintendent for the remainder of the season. Mrs. Rhenius resigned her post as Assistant Lady Superintendent at the end of the season after three years' good service to the Home and Miss Jones has been appointed in her place.

The committee again take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to the Rev. Mother Superior and the All Saints Sisters for their work done in supervising the management of the Home, and also to Miss Goldney and her staff for the satisfactory manner that they have carried out their duties during the past season.

The thanks of the committee are also due to Messrs. A. F. Fergusson & Co. for again kindly acting as honorary auditors.

The total income on the account of Endowment No. 1 for the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,677-8-0, and the total expenditure to Rs. 6,247-1-9. The income on account of Fund No. 2 was as follows :—Receipts from patients, Rs. 6,576-4-0; donations and subscriptions, Rs. 4,286-5-9; grant from Endowment Fund No. 1, Rs. 1,000; free tickets for hospital from Fund No. 1, Rs. 168; Government grant, Rs. 2,000; recovered from Account No. 1, for tonga and ponies, etc., as sanctioned, Rs. 631-2-0; balance returned from Home, Rs 475-14-0; total Rs. 15,137-9-9. The total expenditure was Rs. 15,221-9-0.

At a previous meeting the committee for the current year was appointed consisting of the following members :—Lt.-Col. Collie (Chairman), Sir Henry Procter, Capt. Betts, Major H. A. L. Hepper, R. E., Mr. G. F. D. Tenant, Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown, Mr. Duncan Wilson and Mr. L. H. Savile. At this meeting Canon Barham, Acting Archdeacon of Bombay, and Mr. R. G. Monteath were added to the list.

After votes of thanks to the committee for the previous year and to the honorary auditors had been recorded, the meeting terminated.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW CHARITY ORGANISATION IN BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S FREE FOOD FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is manifest that the spirit of the age is urging us to pay ever closer attention to the question whether our increasing wealth may not be made to go further than it does in promoting the general well-being. The question cannot be fully answered by economic science, for the answer depends partly on the moral capabilities of human nature. If one looks at the conditions which surround extreme poverty, especially in densely crowded cities like Bombay, one finds that they tend to deaden the higher faculties. The "Residuum" of large towns have little opportunity for friendship: they know nothing of the decencies and the quiet life, and very little even of the unity of family life, and religion often fails to reach them. If one looks at the condition of the children even of the working classes, one finds that they are almost always imperfectly fed and clothed: they are housed in a way that promotes neither physical nor moral health; they scarcely, if ever, receive school education: they have few opportunities of getting a broader view of life or an insight into the nature of the higher work of business, science or art; they meet hard and exhausting toil early on the way and for the greater part keep to it all their lives. The destruction of the poor is their poverty, and the study of the causes of poverty is the study of the causes of the degradation of a large part of mankind.

With the object therefore of enabling those interested in the subject of poverty to study the problem at first hand an Association has been started under the auspices of the Dharma Sanjiwani Sabha for the purpose of supplying food gratis to the children of the poor. It is now proposed to open an establishment where destitute children may be fed, looked after, medically treated and housed during illness, and the minimum expenditure of the institution is computed at Rs. 2,000 per annum.

The motive of this Association is mainly humanitarian, but it is hoped that it may also prove to be of social and economic value by enabling members to come in touch with some of the poor of Bombay to win their confidence, to learn something of their life, and to help and to save them from sloth or dishonest or "blind alley" occupations and to turn males and females into hopeful, useful and enlightened walks of life. The Association thus seeks in the most practical and modern manner to tackle a great problem of city life, and hopes in due course to become a powerful charity organisation reaching and influencing for good through its members the lives and thoughts of the indignant of this city.

For the better fulfilment of the object the Association has put before itself, it appeals to the generosity of the citizens of Bombay and as the Association concerns itself with child-life it is hoped the appeal will not be made in vain. Children require care, kind treatment and a constant application of soothing attentions. Sublimely unconscious of the difference of caste or creed the appeals of children are to our common nature. Destitute children are to be found close by, round the corner at our very door. A little money from the pockets of the rich will bring them health, life, love and make their life interesting and joyous. It has been well said that the only possible happiness that wealth can procure is the good it can do in helping others to be happy. It is therefore the duty of the rich to remember the helpless children on occasions of weal and woe and to seek, discover and help them whenever possible. The Association affords an unique opportunity of earning the blessings of God's own by doing a signally charitable act sanctioned, recommended nay, ordained by the great religions of the world. Elia wrote referring to children "I have a kindly yearning towards these dim specks, poor blots, innocent blacknesses. Reader if thou meetest one of these small gentry in thy rambles it is good to give him a penny-it is better to give him two pence."

Contributions may kindly be sent and enquiries addressed to the undersigned at Pannalal Terracesf; Grant Road, or to Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, Advocate, Morarji's Chawl, Khetwadi, Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES AND THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When I read the Bombay Government's evidence for the Public Services commission, my impressions were alternately surprise, amazement and indignant incredulity. A more fatuous and impracticable scheme than that which forms its chief suggestion it is impossible to conceive. It is difficult to keep one's sense of humour over it until one remembers that probably the last suggestion which the members of the Commission will take seriously will be the deliberate proposal which stands to the name of a responsible Government. And what is worse, I believe the suggestion emanates from one individual who, by whatever arts, has overruled the good sense of his colleagues. Certainly I have not yet met a solitary member of Government service, or respectable position in business firms, or any member of good society, who has the slightest sympathy with it. I refer of course to the proposal to send young Indian boys to public schools in England, a kind of Rhodes scholarship scheme for Indians which is to pick out of India's teeming millions a child here and a child there, send the poor little fellow to England labelled "Government scholar destined for the I. C. S., with care", that is to say, deliberately to fix his plastic mind and plastic ambitions in one word and to encourage him to try and score off his fellow competitors in the favour of his superiors and at the same time to cram hard at subjects useful for the examination to which their whole life and outlook are chained like from others to his rock. And where our public protege, when all India to be sure, will watch with jealous eyes, fails to take a place in the first three of his year, where he fails to be included among those "paucos quos aequus amart Jupiter I. C. S., "—oh! the complacency of the I. C. S.,—he is to be guaranteed a post as a mere doctor, or a mere policeman, or a mere professor, and picture our unfortunate child now adult and back in India. Torn from his mother's early influence, between the instincts and prejudices of his race and those adventitious attitudes he has learnt to take up at his public school trained as a model boy and taught to appear what he is expected to become, he comes back to his native land either a complete prig, if he learns to take himself seriously and loses all his natural joie de vivre, or a completely and hopelessly unnatural and unhappy product. It simply won't do. Send a baby two years old away from India and her mother to a nursing home for Indian Civil Servants, if you like, and train him up as an Englishman. If Government had proposed that we might have considered their proposal seriously. But then you can't tell at the age of two, whether they can pass examinations. That does not matter choose them by their size and their look of self complacency.

Sir, I ask, is it too late? There are at least a million other objections to the scheme,—most schools won't take them, Winchester e.g., only takes in Christians,—in addition to the two very forcible reasons which Government found it necessary to anticipate. There by the way you have a confession of weakness. They anticipate objections, why there are objections enough to this part of the scheme to disqualify their whole evidence from serious competiton with other candidates entered.—Yours etc.,

ANON.

THE NAGA EXPEDITION.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE OPERATIONS.

The Tantok Column which operated against the Nagas on the eastern frontier of Assam has been demobilised its punitive work having been done quickly and thoroughly. There has never been a case on the North-Eass Frontier says the "Pioneer" where the principle of striking promptly has been more clearly vindicated. Much of course, depended on the choice of officer to conduct the operations and the selection of Major Alpan Wilson was unquestionably the best that could have been made. He has had considerable experience of frontier fighting and knows exactly how to handle men when jungle tribes have to be dealt with. The few hundered Gurkhas and military police under his orders proved ample fot the requirements and the arrangements for protecting the coolie transport prevented losses from ambushes or sudden attacks on lines of march. The reports published after the column concentrated at Wakiting on the 7th March showed that the policy of striking first at the groups of villages containing the chief offenders and then harrying the Nagas by sending out small but compact detachments to continue the unishment, was most successful.

The follawing account of the closing scene of the operations will be read with interest. —On the 16th March Major Wilson sent out a force of 150 rifles to establish a camp between Chongoi and Ngang. to which the rest of the force marched on the 17th, each man carrying four days' rations with a reserve of three days carried by coolies. The village of Chngoi was the objective and a reconnaissance showed that it was strongly held. The scene of the attack on the military policy on the 7th February was passed and bodies killed were still lying about as the Nagas had desecrated their graves. On the 18th Major Wilson detached sixty rifles with Mr. Webster, Political Officer, to visit Lonmiang while the main body attacked Chongoi. The latter proved to be the strongest village in the whole country. In direct approach it took two hours to get through thick grass fifteen feet high. Then open cultivation was reached and the force approached to within a mile of the village where the transport, consisting of one hundred coolies, was left under the escort of forty sepoys. Another forty were sent to outflank the Naga's left and hold them to the hill, while a frontal attack was made. The latter proved to be a slow business as the ground was covered with panjis (sharpened bamboo spikes) which had to be pulled up. The village was guarded by a dry moat bristling to its edges with panjis and with a thick plaited bamboo fence on both sides. The gates were really the easiest points to negotiate. The flanking partly rushed the village and a smart action followed, the Nagas being driven out and leaving thirty-three killed on the ground. Twelve guns were taken and the enemy were chased some distance into the jungle. A large number of spears and daos were also picked up. The village was burned. It contained three hundred houses and had human heads displayed, these ghastly trophies being decrated with ends of buffalo horns and tassels. Some kit belonging to the military police was recovered but none of the heads taken on the 7th February. a few days later the operations came to an end with the punishment of other villages. In all the Nagas lost 120 killed out-right, this number of dead being actually counted, and they must have had many wounded. The casualties in the column were trifling as the precautions against surprise were most effective and the tactics of rapid attack were always adopted. The 200 of the 8th Gurkhas and the detachments of police had hard work from start to finish for in addition to difficult marching through jungle, they had to contend against wet weather, two consecutive fine days being unknown.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

APRIL 8.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

581-12—Sham M and H Tribhowandas Purmanandas vs Shrimant Raja Bahadur Raghoji Rao Saheb Raje Bhonsle Dhunjisha and B.

832 12—Payne and Co, Mirza Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani vs Salemahomed Joosub.

59-13—Manecklal and T Bai Moolbai vs Joshi Hariram Soorji and Co.

115-13—Payne and Co Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayum vs E A Peerbhoy.

201-13—On Person—Prithraj Pannaji and Co vs Madhowrao Kashinath and another.

212-13—Jehangir M and S Dwarkadas Madhowji vs D H Banaji.

214-13—Nanu H and Co Shivshanker Narayan vs Radhabai widow and others.

227-13—Mulla and M Tejmal Bhajchand vs Damaj and Vithoba.

229-13—G. H. Dalal Bhaidas Vallabhdas vs Nagindas Vallabhdas Motichand and D.

261-13—Mans J and Co, Awabai vs J H Bodalia, Shroff.

262-13—Pestonji R K and Co Bai Jiwanai vs Amboobai widow Madh K and Co.

263-13—Purmanand and Co J H Marker vs B C Contractor Ard H D and Co.

264-13—Forbes and Co H M Daruwalla vs Vishram Dewji Mulla and Co.

272-13—Little and Co, Mistry Teppa Roopa vs Mistry Manilal Nanji.

275-13—Edj G W and Co, Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co vs Tricumdas Lalji Manecklal and Co.

280-13—Tyabji D and W Khushalchand Gopaldas vs Louis Dreyfus and Co.

285-13—Mirza M and M Haji Mahomed Bakar Zainal Abedin vs Humayun Khanum.

292-13—Ard H D and Co, Mansingbhai Mohansingh vs Gowhandas Dwarkadas, Chit M and K.

Undefended New Long Cause.

15-13—Subnis and G, Bai Tippubai vs Assu Dhunnaj and others.

Long Causes.

869-11—Bick M R and Co, Indersingh Jesraj vs Gopi Ganesh Radhavalabh.

114-13—Payne and Co Abdulla Haji Mowji and Co vs Tha Vanmali Jetha, Jam R and D Testamentary Suits.

Testamentary Suits.

3-13—P Sme B and Co Girdhar Kalidas vs Narbada Alias Bhowli, Mulji K and Th.

30-12—Mulji K and T, Karsandas Dayabhai vs Girdhar Kalidas, Sme B and Co.

Long Causes.

605-22461-12—Craw B and Co The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt and others, Edg G W and Co.

1005-12—D J Mantri D K Thakur vs The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co, Craigie B and C.

550-11—Metubai J and M Chamanlal Karamchand vs Popet Amarchand Shamrao M and H; Manchersha and N.

310-11—Madhowji K and C. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bhavanji Bhaldaman, Captain and V.

766-11—Wacha and Co. R D Sethna vs Motibai allias Gokibai Madhowji and Co.

1245-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yossoo Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dastur and Co.

1308-12—Mulla and M, Pirari Hasan vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patel, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1319-12—Edg G W and Co, Jiwabhai Wadilal vs the New Piece Goods Bazaar and Co, Payne and Co.

43-13—Edg G W and Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal vs the New Piece Goods Bazar Co., Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Kanaiyalal vs. Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

310-03—Malvi H M and R. Jitmal Kanaiyalal vs. Shamji Ladha and Co, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

311-03 Malvi H M and R, Mamraj Rambhayat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1276-12—Chit M and K, Manaji "Kuverji" Raje Shirke vs. M J Vakil, Subnis and Co.

1201-12—Subnis and G M G Vakil vs M C R Shirke Chit M and K.

594-12—Subnis and G, Baisitabai vs. G M Dukle and others Duph F & D.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

66-12—Little and Co. The London County Westminster Bank Ltd, vs the Bank of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

Commercial Cause.

1181-12—Wadia G. and Co. A W Campbell vs Purbhudayal Cukdeobux, Malvi H M and H

Long Causes.

676-12—Subnis and G, Ashabai vs Messrs Mulji and Khambatta Mulji K. and T., Chitnavis M and K.

45- 2—Wadia G and Co, Pranjivandas vs G H Kerkabhoy and Bicknell M R and W.

320-11, 446-12—Surajmal and Co, Motichand Jamnadas vs Sunderji Girdhar, Motichand.

27-13 Mulji K and Th, Lady Jambai v Mahomed H Tharia Toper Cap and V.

1190-12—Hiralal and Co, Hari Bhan Lupne vs Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla, Pestonji R K and Co.

887-12—In person (a pauper) Ranchhod Ajubhai and another vs Messrs Mitchell and Co. a firm and others, Pestonji, R K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

1353-12—Mulji K and Th, Bai Nandagavri widow vs Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan and another Captain and V Maneklal and T.

1305-12—Captain and V Mahomed Huseri Tharia Topan vs Bai Nandagave widow Mulji K and Th.

895-12—Bhaishanker K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co. Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, Biknell M R and Co.

242-12—Mulla and M, Poohoomal Bros. a firm vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and another, Jamsetji R and D.

184-12—Mulla and M The same vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another, Jamsetji R and D.

1774-12—Little and Co, Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi vs Shaik Adam Hobseinally Vasi and another, Edgelow G and Co.

375-12—Captain and V, Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachwoodin Dhine vs Vazeer Begum widow, Craw B and Co.

801-12—Shroff D and D. The Bombay Banking Co Ld vs Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhayasaheb Gaikwad, Subnis and G.

479-12—Ragh B and N. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Buldeo Ruderam and others, Tyabji D and Co. Ragh N and Co, and Hiralal and Co.

434-11—Mulla and M, S D Mehta, vs J. H., Bamboat, Shamrao M and H

1072-11—Mulla and M, S D Mehta vs. J H. Sham M and K.

42-12 Malvi H M and R. Messrs. Namandrai Fulchand vs. Messrs. Chhejjoo Ram and Sons. Payand Co.

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

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THE

Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 8th April, 1913.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE history of education in India is the history of periodical stagnation and reawakening. The best quinquennium has certainly been a period of re-awakening, and we doubt how far in these days when "the bore of all bores" has become the subject of most vital interest education can ever again relapse into careless lethargy. It is the same at home. Lord Haldane has suggested that we have more to fear from German education than from German airships. And under the influence of this new panic we may expect to see England aroused from that lethargic satisfaction and sweet confidence in the eternal ordering of things her own interest by nature which characterises her, into the ceaseless activity and watchfulness essential in these days when man has suddenly realised that by taking thought he can add many inches to his intellectual stature. "No longer forth he bounds The lusty animal afield to roam, But poring in Earth's entrails adhere the gnome Strange themes propounds." This theme, that you can alter a nation's character by a system of education, is surely the greatest theme propounded. It was part of Plato's modernism that he could not conceive regeneration possible without a carefully ordered and carefully preserved system of education. And it is part of India's modernism that her chief interest is now in the progress of educational reforms. Particularly in Bombay during the last five years the acute observer will detect a healthy unrest which has not only refreshed the very heart of the educational machine, the University and the Colleges, but has set the life-blood circulating in the last small vein of the system, the Rural School.

Evidently some watchful brain has been at work, which, happy in its knowledge of the causes of things, has seen that nothing can be done for general improvement until you have set your primary education and your whole school education in proper working order, and has spared no pains in introducing necessary remedies for obvious evils. If we detect in that brain the personality of Mr. Sharp, the Director of Public Instruction we may be forgiven for dragging him from his modest obscurity and marking him down as one of the ablest educational officers the Presidency or the country has yet seen. We fancy that the increased alertness of educational officers and "the high standard of duty and efficiency" which His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to observe as their present characteristic is due in a large degree to the observant, almost prying, eye of the Director, who demands of each officer the best his talents can give in a good cause. We reserve for another occasion a survey of the details of progress. Meanwhile we will make one brief comment on the point of greatest dispute and greatest moment. Government suggest that though obvious defects have been removed from the syllabus of University Examinations, yet the most careful precautions should be taken to maintain a high standard of instruction in Colleges. Now let us assert once for all that we have no sympathy with those who wished to retain the old courses as they stood. There can be no shadow of doubt, for those who criticise from the standpoint of modern courses all over the world, that the old courses were absurd. You have only to glance through them to see that they were organised to suit a class of student not yet trained up to the standard reached by the modern European undergraduate, that is to say, for Indians working in a foreign language and unfamiliar with European ways of thought. We regard them as merely temporary in character.

Now that the product of the schools has been vastly improved, and the Indian is much better acquainted with the English language, we are justified in hoping that he is nearer the stage when he will be able to study subjects deeper down, as it were, and feel the appeal of theoretical contemplation more truly than he has yet done. The new courses, though simple in scope, are not simple in the ordinary sense of the word, are not easy. In fact the present year will necessarily be of a drastic nature in colleges, and it will surely be difficult for professors to teach young B. A. students at a level far beyond anything they have yet known; for the students of this year will not have had the new Intermediate training. But the greatest difficulty will be that of examiners. Can the University trust its examiners to keep the proper standard? Otherwise the new course will prove unfortunate. Many of those who examine have never known anything beyond the old course, and it would be fatal if they required, in a subject now taken practically alone, no more knowledge than the student possessed who was trained by the old curricula to be the complete and mere scialist. Hence Government very rightly utter the note of warning. It behoves those whose work it is to teach the new courses, particularly those who have to examine, to realise inwardly the difficulty of their task and not by setting a low standard to flood the Presidency with B. A.'s who know a very little of everything, but B A.'s who know a very little of one thing and absolutely nothing of everything else.

PROBLEMS FOR LEPROLOGISTS.

WE hope that Madras, which is about to adopt the provisions of the Lepers Act of 1898 throughout the Presidency, will be able to enforce them with greater effect than has been done in Bombay. It is a good many months since the Bombay Government adopted the Act and framed regulations, which were supposed to ensure the segregation of every leper, who entered the city, at Matunga. However, as we have more than once pointed out, lepers are still to be found in our streets with unnecessary frequency. Madras has been somewhat slow in taking up this matter. It is estimated that the city of Madras contains more lepers than either Calcutta or Bombay has done, and yet Madras has been the last of the three Presidency towns to take active measures. To make up for its tardiness, Madras now apparently intends to deal with the subject in a very thorough manner, and it is not going to draw up its scheme until it has obtained full information. In order that such facilities may be provided as will ensure the care and maintenance of lepers under conditions, which will not be irksome it has been decided to convene a conference of those, who are responsible for existing voluntary leper asylums. In consultation with this conference we hope that the Madras authorities will also thoroughly investigate means of segregation, and evolve a system which will prove effective, and may be beneficially copied in Bombay.

We may venture to call attention to another point to which Madras or more suitably the heads of the medical service may give consideration, and make some pronouncement on a question in which all residents in India must naturally be concerned. We find that quite recently, during some discussion in London on the presence of leprosy in England, the theory was enunciated by a public medical officer that leprosy, while contagious is contagious in such a low degree that "prolonged and intimate contact are necessary to permit of the spread of infection." This theory, does not accord with previous pronouncements on the subject, regarding the disease in the East. The International Conference at Berlin in 1897 appears to have come to the conclusion that "leprosy is spread by direct and indirect contagion from persons suffering from the disease; that indirect contagion may be conveyed by blood-sucking invertebrates, The London theory was presented with such support that it has been officially adopted by the Government, and we should like to know whether it may be regarded as applying in any degree to the East, or whether on account of climatic conditions the germ of leprosy must be regarded as possessing much greater activity here.

DATE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

MR. H. E. ANNETT, officiating Agricultural Chemist in the Punjab, has just published a monograph on the Date Sugar Industry in Bengal, as an addition to the "Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India." His publication records an investigation into the chemistry and agriculture of the industry. Watt's Dictionary of Economic Products remarks that we shall never obtain a definite knowledge of the Indian Sugar Question until palm sugar has not only received most careful consideration but has been made the subject of independent investigation. That investigation has now been made and Mr. Annett tells us how large the industry is. The total annual yield of palm sugar in India is put down at roughly 480,000 tons. Of this amount 125,300 tons are annually produced in Bengal, including Eastern Bengal and Assam. The total output of all sugar in India annually, reckoned as gur, may be put at 3,000,000 tons and roughly ten per cent. of India's sugar is produced from palms. The amount of sugar produced annually throughout the world from various sources, is according to August von Wachtel from cane nine million 9,000,000 tons, from beet eight million 8,000,000, from sugar palm (P. sylvestris) 150,000 and from maple half a million tons. A careful enquiry by the Government of India in 1889 shewed that 168,262 acres were under palms connected with sugar supply. Palm-gur and its products are largely consumed in the districts in which they are produced and it is very difficult to get an idea of the amount of gur exported to other districts or of the amount which is refined to high grade sugars. According to Aubert the palm-sugar producing districts of Upper Burma export annually about 36,500 tons of sugar, presumably as gur. In Jessore district alone there were in 1900-1 117 native sugar refineries with an outturn of 235,000 maunds valued at 15·15 lakhs. This is 6,500 tons and would require 16,250 tons of gur for its production. The annual output of refined commercial palm-sugar in India is 64,230 tons valued at Rs. 1,31,02,900 or nearly a million sterling. Similar figures which he gives for cane sugar are 366,600 tons valued at five millions sterling.

CASTE.

MR. NARSINGRAO BHOLONATH, as president of the Provincial Social Conference at Ahmedabad, gave some excellent advice to his countrymen on the subject of caste and its observances. He described caste as an out of date, worn-out institution which has exhausted its power for good, while it has retained its power for mischief and declared that if reform were desired the process must begin with caste, for caste with its restrictions and its unique and irrational penal code is at the root of all India's misfortunes. Resolutions favouring caste reforms were adopted, but something more is necessary if the members of the Conference would rid themselves of their burden. It is not much use condemning the system unless practical, active steps be taken towards its overthrow.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Maloja" with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden at 4 p.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

H. H. THE Maharaja of Kolhapur, owing to his having undergone an operation, was unable to be present on the occasions of the arrival of H. E. Lord Willingdon and the departure of Lord Sydenham.

A PUNJAB Government Press communique has been issued, noticing the successful results that have attended the use of smoke in preventing the outbreak of disease in the Province and the mark appreciation of the inhabitants.

MR. R. W. CHURCH, Mining Engineer and Metallurgist, Railway Department, is granted combined leave for 6 months from 17th April 1913, and Mr. H. L. Cole, Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, is appointed to officiate as Mining Engineer and Metallurgist, Railway Department, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. W. Church.

THE PUNJAB mail from Lahore did not arrive in Karachi yesterday morning and is not expected till 5 or 6 this evening. No letters will be delivered office hours. It is understood that two good trains have been in collision, and that the main line is blocked. Last night's mail from Karachi will bring back the passengers and the mails which be transhipped at the [illegible] the accident.

MILITARY MATTERS.

ATTACK IN THE "FORTNIGHTLY."

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The current "Fortnightly" contains an article over the signature of "Islander" that can only be described in the writer's own words as amazing. He announces as a matter of common knowledge the existence of a "Military Conspiracy" to dragoon the nation into the provision of a vastly increased Regular Army and to force it to adopt conscription for the Territorial Army, and this conspiracy is not only viewed with approval, but openly encouraged by highly placed officers at the War Office. This conspiracy owes its origin very largely, he asserts, to the formation of the General Staff—an immense and costly organisation—far in excess of our needs and therefore a danger politically. The military problems of a Maritime Empire are necessarily few in number and of limited scope, and the staff duties, which preparation entails, are of the lightest character. Having insufficient legitimate occupation, it is only natural that the General Staff should devote their superabundant energies and time to illegitimate pastimes and should cast their eyes over forbidden battlefieds and work out the details of forbidden campaigns, and then agitate directly and indirectly for such an increase to the Army, as would be necessary in their opinion for the carrying out of these forbidden plans. To this the writer ascribes "the wild cat scheme of the summer of 1911," which nearly involved this country in a European war. Armaments, he justly remarks, depend on policy, but he accuses the present Liberal Government of having allowed themselves to be led by these military conspirators. Unlike Disraeli and Gladstone who kept a firm hard on policy, the Ministers of the present day are attaching so much weight to the advice of their military experts, that the military tail has began to wag the political dog. In the last days of Mr. Balfour's government, it was proposed to reduce the establishment of volunteers to 200,000, on the grounds that all above that number were excessive for our needs. The establishment of Territorials is now 317,000, and because there is a shortage, demands are made for special measures to increase the numbers, those then are still far in excess of the number of volunteers considered necessary seven years ago, and are better trained, equipped, and organised. The armies, on the continent, are now almost identically the same as they were in 1905. The sea still sweeps round these Islands: the strength of the British fleet is far greater actually than it was then, and relatively is still twice the size of that of Germany. The military position is no worse, in many respects it is better than in 1905.

The writer, therefore, calls on the Government to kill forthwith this most dangerous conspiracy. It would be interesting, as well as more convincing if "Islander" had given some authority for the somewhat startling statements contained in his article, especially for his view of the grossly unconstitutional attitude he attributes to the higher officers of the General Staff. Some of his facts, however, do not bear investigation; for instance he can hardly have followed military developments in Russia, France and Germany very closely during the last few years, or he would have hesitated before committing himself to the assertion that "the armies on the continent are now almost identically the same as they were in 1905. Perhaps he considers, that an increase of 30 or 40 per cent. makes no difference, considering the magnitude of continental armies compared with our small Expeditionary Force. His reference to the Fleet reveals no better information, there is by no means the same margin of superiority that existed seven years ago. The reference to the few and simple problems that affect a Maritime Empire does not reveal a very intimate knowledge of local conditions throughout the widely scattered lands that form the British Empire, nor a true conception of the principles of Imperial Defence: any more than his expressed opinion that military officers work out lines of policy without reference to the responsible ministers shows a knowledge of the working of the British constitution. These errors, in fact, tend to throw discredit on the rest of the wonderful story that "Islander has" unfolded for the benefit of the readers of the "Fortnightly Review." A General Staff, which was not prepared for every possible contingency would be useless and certainly would not justify its existence.

To restrict the General Staff to the consideration of a limited number of problems, would be at once to predicate and define, if not to publish the lines of British policy. Much of the work done is academic, and may not, probably will not, ever be put to practical use. Should it be required, should the policy of the day be leading to possible rupture in this direction or that, then it is ready for use; but this is a very different thing to the imaginative picture limned by "Islander." We have, moreover, the Prime Minister's assurance that, though our friendships on the Continent are as close, or closer than before, we are committed to no new policy, or any fresh engagements, such as would be the outcome of a military conspiracy, inspired and led by the Army Council. Certainly, the Army Estimates, as presented by Colonel Seely on Wednesday night, should convince "Islander," that the control of the Army by the Civil has, in no way, relaxed since the days of Disraeli or Gladstone. Incidentally it may be remarked that the abolition of the office of Commander-in-chief and the introduction of the Army Council have had the effect of increasing the direct influence of the Secretary of State on the Military Forces of the Crown.

Those who looked for any heroic measures to improve our position as regards aircraft have been disappointed. The total provision is about half a million, a slight increase it is true on last year, but hardly sufficient to do more than slightly accelerate the very leisurely pace at which we have been proceeding in the matter of military Aviation. From Colonel Seely's statement it seems that airships are to become the specialite of the Admiralty, whilst the Army is to work with aeroplanes. In another couple of months the Army is to possess 148 aeroplanes, some of which are admittedly dangerous to fly, but still available on an emergency. Colonel Seely admitted with regret the difficulty of getting good engines of British manufacture. This as I have pointed out before, is largely due to the not very far seeing policy adopted by the War office from the beginning. It is now intended to offer inducements in the way of prizes to procure British made engines of a satisfactory type: a rather wasteful method of trying to make up for want of encouragement in the past. There is little doubt that English manufacturers can and will produce satisfactory engines as soon as they are sure of a market, and once their attention is given to the matter it is safe to predict, that it will not be long before their engines are more than holding their own against foreign competitors. What has happened in the motor industry will repeat itself in air craft. From what has appeared of the Navy estimates, there does not seem to be any very large provision for airships, but perhaps when Mr. Churchill begins to explain we shall understand how he is going to carry out all the air-work that has been left to him by his confrere at the War Office on the somewhat slender resources that appear in the Budget.

The addition of forty horses per regiment of cavalry is satisfactory as far as it goes, but it still falls short of what was stated by the War Office to be necessary to allow of squadrons being able to march out with 120 horses on mobilization. Probably another 30 horses a regiment would be required to attain this not very high ideal. Colonel Seely regarded the problem of obtaining saddle and draught horses on mobilization as solved. It may be so on paper, but in actual practice the arrangements that now obtain are unlikely to produce anything like the number required of the right sort. Perhaps the most interesting part of the War Minister's statement, so far as your military readers are concerned, was that which dealt with the pay of officers. At last it appears that long consideration has materialized, and the additions, which for many years have been talked about, are to take concrete form. It was of course inevitable, that the old story of reduction of expenses should be trotted out again, and that this together with the actual additions to pay should render it, possible for every boy, who could pass the educational tests, to serve his country, irrespective of the social and financial condition of his parents. The additions to the pay are not large, still they are something tangible, and at all events a recognition of the fact that the cost of living has increased since the historic times when the present rates were fixed, and the still more urgent consideration, that the conditions of service have altered so materially as to restrict the recruiting ground. The scheme for nominations from public schools which is being tried for the navy is to be extended to entries to Woolwich and Sandhurst; and increased facilities are to be given for promotions from the ranks after three years service. The outfit allowance is to be raised £150, and £50 a year is to be given by way of scholarship allowance to tide those promoted from the ranks over the days of the lower paid grade of lieutenant. Presumably the three years in the ranks is to be counted towards the six years service for the nine shillings a day, otherwise rankers after three years' commissioned service will be worse off than when first commissioned, as the additional fifteen pence a day does not total up to £50 per annum. The conversion of three Horse Artillery Batteries into Field Batteries is what was foreshadowed some time ago as a possibility, when it was rumoured that owing to the return of the surplus artillery from South Africa a reduction in Field Batteries was contemplated. Had this been carried out it would have been impossible to provide regular artillery for the 7th Division, when formed on the mobilization of the Expeditionary Force. The converted batteries, which were surplus to Horse Artillery requirements, will now be available to complete the 7th Division with artillery. The special Reserve for the Artillery is to be allowed to die out, owing to the provision of the extra batteries of regular artillery and to the introduction of motor transport for the ammunition columns. The shortage in the Territorial Force does not weigh on the mind of the Secretary of State for War, nor does the failure of the Territorial Reserve to materialize. The shortage is caused by the large number of men, who have become efficient, and have passed out of the ranks on the conclusion of their engagement. They are still efficient, and Colonel Seely believes, in fact has reason to know that in time of national emergency they would all come back to their units. And strange to say, there are just 105,000 of them. The exact number of the establishment that the Territorial Reserve would have had, if it had filled. So there they are, as good, or better than an Official Reserve because it is entirely voluntary, and doubtless also because they can be counted twice over, as Colonel Seely took the opportunity of doing, first as an asset against the shortage in the ranks of the Territorials and secondly as [illegible] non-existant Territorial Reserve.

INQUISITION REVIVED.

REPUBLICANISM IN PORTUGAL.

FIRST-HAND ACCOUNTS BY DUCHESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 7.

Considerable sensation has been caused in London by a series of articles by Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, who has lately been visiting the prisons in Portugal where political prisoners are incarcerated under the most horrible conditions.

The *Daily Mail* says that any oligarchy of a handful of men are cruel because they are afraid. They maintain their rule by a system of more than mediaeval Inquisition. Spies are everywhere, and law courts are terrorised into inflicting extreme and unjust punishments. The journal adds that the continuance of injustice and cruelty now defacing the record of the Portuguese Republic concerns the whole civilised world.

The *Times* likewise condemns the terrorism of the Carbonarios who surround the Premier. The journal strongly urges that an amnesty be granted to the numerous political prisoners.

THE ZEPPELIN AFFAIR.

FEELING AROUSED IN BOTH COUNTRIES.

LONDON, April 7.

The excitement in Germany over the Zeppelin affair is beginning to die down, but the incident evoked much feeling in both countries, discomfiture in Germany and resentment in France. The leading German papers are adopting a moderate tone, excusing the natural indignation of a French crowd, which apparently manifested itself in the form of hostile cries, some hustling of the German officers, and even a little stone throwing when the officers departed.

It appears that after all the French experts profited by the opportunity to examine the airship pretty thoroughly.

The French Government is now preparing a bill dealing with aerial navigation generally over French territory, the international law on the subject being wholly indeterminate.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

WELSH RECTOR'S DRAMATIC PROTEST.

LONDON, April 7.

A remarkable scene was witnessed in the village of Newmarket, in Flintshire, yesterday, when Rector Jones publicly burned the Welsh Disestablishment Bill before a large assemblage from all parts of the country.

The Rev. Mr. Jones announced his intention of burning the Bill at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th inst, on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, April. 7.

Suffragette meetings in London parks yesterday were the occasion of renewed scenes of disorder, necessitating police intervention.

INDIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, April 4.

A detachment of the Central India Horse and sixty men of the Rajputs left Shiraz to-day for India. They will be relieved by the Swedish gendarmerie.

LOANS TO PERSIA.

TEHERAN, April 7.

It is understood that the Persian Government yesterday, accepted a Russian advance of £200,000, repayable in three years. A British advance will be offered to-day.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 7.

The death is announced of Earl of Belmore.

[Somerset Richard Lowry-Corry, 4th Earl of Belmore, P. C. (Ireland, 1867), G.C.M.G., M. A., M.R.I.A., was born in 1835 and succeeded his father, the 3rd Earl, when ten years of age. The Earldom of Belmore is an Irish title, the name being taken from a mountain in Co. Fermanagh. The deceased was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a representative peer for Ireland, and Lieutenant of Co. Tyrone. After serving as Under Secretary in the Home Department (1866-67) he went out as Governor of New South Wales till 1872. He was president of the Commission on Trinity College, Dublin, and of the Manual and Practical Instruction, (Ireland) Commission ; and served as one of the Lords Justices General and General Governors of Ireland, as well as on the Judicial Committee of the Irish Privy Council. The heir to the title is his [illegible] Viscount Corry.]

MONTENEGRO.

FURTHER FRICTION WITH AUSTRIA.

TURKEY HAS TROUBLE IN THE ÆGEAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 6.

Relations between Montenegro and Austria have been still further strained by the latter's troops carrying out manœuvres during the last two days close to the Montenegrin frontier. The Montenegrins regard this, in view of the present circumstances, as an act of provocation.

LONDON, April 7.

Montenegro has replied to the telegram from the Vice-Admiral commanding the Powers' joint naval demonstration, and declares that the Powers are violating neutrality, and that Montenegro cannot meet their wishes.

Montenegro has made representations to the Austrian Legation with regard to the manœuvres which the Austrian troops have been carrying out on the Montenegrin frontier.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

BERLIN, April 6.

Two small cruisers of the High Seas Fleet have been ordered to be in readiness to sail for the Mediterranean, to protect Germans in the Levant, in view of the withdrawal of the cruiser "Breslau," which is taking part in the demonstration in the Adriatic.

MALTA, April 6.

H. M. destroyers "Foam" and "Jed" will sail shortly, it is understood, for Corfu.

PORT SAID, April 6.

The Turkish warship "Hamidieh" has arrived here.

SLAV DEMONSTRATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 7.

Another great Slav demonstration was held here yesterday. Tens of thousands of people, who behaved in an orderly manner, paraded the city, shouting "Down with Austria," and bearing banners inscribed "Scutari for the Montenegrins," "The Cross over Saint Sophia."

The police barred access to the German and Austrian Embassies, but there was great enthusiasm outside the Bulgarian, Greek and Servian Legations and the Dowager-Empress' residence.

SNATCHED FROM THE SCAFFOLD.

SMYRNA, April 7.

While four Ottoman Greeks, who had been condemned to death for subversive practices at Mitylene, were being taken to the scaffold, the mob attacked the escort with pistols and knives, and rescued the condemned men. Turkish troops are being hurried to Smyrna.

COMMENT BY "LE TEMPS."

The *Temps*, which has throughout condemned the naval demonstration, says that Montenegro has on her side the law and public sentiment of Europe.

The Ottoman Consul-General in Bombay received the following telegram from the Foreign Office at Constantinople on the 6th instant :—

Sublime Porte, Constantinople, 5th April 1913, 19 hr. 30 min.—"There was nothing on the 3rd April at Bulair. At Chatalja the Ottoman troops were successful at Chanakja and Kestanelik.

INDIA AND PREFERENCE.

SUGGESTION BY THE "MORNING POST."

LONDON, April 7.

In an article to-day on Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's speech in the Imperial Council on the 17th ultimo, the *Morning Post* deprecates the hypocrisy of forcing a trade policy on India which India dislikes, on the pretence that it is good for her.

The journal admits that "We cannot allow India to shut out Lancashire goods, but we might at least offer her a favoured market for tea, sugar, tobacco, etc. "Although Sir Fleetwood Wilson's speech is non-committalin tone," it continues, "it is entirely at variance with Lord Crewe's recent speeches. It may be taken as showing that neither the Government of India nor public opinion in India is likely to be hostile to a fair scheme of Imperial Preference."

NICHOLSON COMMISSION.

"MORNING POST'S" FORECAST OF RESULT.

LONDON, April 7.

The *Morning Post* understands that the Nicholson Commission report will recommend various regimental economies.

The report, according to this journal, considers that there are too many non-combatants on the pay rolls, and that the administration can be simplified. It suggests a reduction of the number of British officers, and a reduction in the number of regiments not formed of soldiers of war-like races.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, April 6.

The P. and O. s.s. "Maloja" left here to-day at 4 p.m. for Bombay, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes ; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night : there is no tedious wait for hot water.

SYLHET SANYASIS.

FINDINGIN JAGATSI ASRAM CASE.

SATURNALIA OF RELIGIOUS DECADENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

In the course of the resolution on the *Jagatsi Asram* enquiry, in which he accepts the finding of the officiating Commissioner exonerating the officers concerned, the Chief Commissioner of Assam details the history of its inception.

In 1908 the *Arunachala Asram* was founded near Silchar by Gunidas Chaudhuri, at one time a Local Board clerk, and otherwise known as Swami Dayanand. The avowed aims of the institution were religious and charitable, but it was not long before it drew the anxious attention of the Government and the public to assert the mysterious suicide of one of Dayanands young disciples whose dead body was found hanging from a tree excited much comment and in April 1910 a petition signed by certain residents of the town of Silchar stated that Dayanand and his followers had become a terror to the community, seeing that anyone frequenting the Asram severed connection with his family.

A little later as the result of the disclosures made by several youthful disciples of Dayanand the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam was compelledto hold in the interests of morality the Asram was an institution to which its servants could not belong.

NOISY NEIGHBOURS.

Early in March 1912 a branch of the main Asram was opened at Jagatshi, and was anything but popular with the neighbouring community. *Sankietan* (the singing of bujans) was performed continuously, to the accompaniment of noisy music for the whole twenty-four hours. The dress worn while *Sanirtan* was performed was of the scantiest, and frequently both and women, in a so called state of inspiration threw of-the garments. all together. Complain were made to the local authorities, and the Deputy Commissioner deputed a small force of police to prevent a breach of the peace. In the early part of June 1912 a largely signed petition against the Asram was submitted to the Chief Commissioner. It complained among other things of the continuous performance of "Sankirtan" night and day, and stated that grown up maiden girls were being adored by the leader himself as incarnations of the goddess Kali and had been formally armed with the *trisul* (triden)- It concluded the *Asram* to be opposed to public policy and good moral.

Before this petition reached the Subdivisional officer of South Sylhet a complaint in connection with the alleged kidnapping of Sachindra was filed. The events of the 6th and 8th July formed the subject of two separate cases. The case connected with the incidents of the 6th July was tried first and ended in the conviction of Dayanand and twelve of his adherents one of whom pleaded guilty. The events of the 8th July formed the object of a separate case, but the deputy Legal Remembrancer withdrew he charge holding that the leading accused had already been sufficiently punished. In the course of the first trial several of the accused had made statements complaining of the manner in which the arrests of the 8th July had been affected. The officiating Commissioner of the division was accordingly directed to hold an enquiry.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ARREST

The Chief Commissioner accepts all the findings of the enquiry. It was impossible without employing force to effect the arrest of so large a number of people who refused to submit when called upon to do so. Only a few days before they had published their declaration of independence of the British Government, and had circulated it to the newspapers, their official historian had chronicled the events of the 6th July as a victory in the *Arunachal*, and that evening the drums of the Asram were heard in Moulvi Bazar, four miles away. The Deputy Commissioner made every attempt to negotiate with Dayanand for a peaceful surrender, but without effect. The only response to this appeal was that, as the small column drew near, a party of naked women and almost naked men danced out to meet them in the *Asram*. The din was so overpowering that further parley was out of the question, no one would surrender, and the arrests had to be forcibly effected. A certain amount of rough handling of those who resisted was unavoidable, and it is unfortunate that two women accidentally sustained injuries. The allegation that bayonets were used is absolutely false. Here no one can be more sorry than the Commissioner that some injuries were caused, but he is satisfied that the conduct of those resisted rendered this inevitable, It was alleged that ornaments were taken from the idol and that property belonging to the Asram and to private individuals, and the total value of eight or nine thousand rupees, was stolen. The Officiating Commissioner has found that the evidence as to what property there was to steal is either hopelessly vague or else contradictory. The evidence of the witness who said that a constable had shown his master a stolen gold necklace contains falsehoods and is unworthy of belief. Rediculous charges that fish, cocoanuts and other insignificant articles were taken need not be seriously [illegible] A constable in whose p[illegible] ends of property [illegible] found his Sub-Inspector was prosecuted and convicted.

ORTHODOX HINDU VERDICT.

It has been suggested that the Jagatshi Asram, like the present institution, attracted the unfavourable notice of Government owing to its supposed political tendencies, but enough was strongly urged on Government by pris vate individuals whose representation could not be ignored. It has furthes been represented that the measurer taken by authoritles have amounted to a wanton and deliberate interference with the body of religious persons. The manner in which worship was performed, and the effect produced on the worshippers have been described. Comment is almost superfluous ; but, as regards the sanctity claimed, the officiating Commissioner referred the question to a meeting of orthodox Hindu, held at the temple of Kali at Habiganj, and presided over by a Brahmin. This meeting unanimously found that the ceremonies and conduct of Dayanand and his associates were opposed to the Hindu religion and the usages of Hindu society, and solemnly ex-communicated them all.

THE M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

ABORTIVE MEETINGS OF AGGRIEVED EMPLOYES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, April 7.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, invited those employes with grievances to meet him on Friday at Bangalore, and received from them in advance a long list of wrongs to be righted; but on the day in question they kept away in a body, the reason given being that the officer wished to exclude representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and Press correspondents, from the meeting, whereas the men were keen on an open discussion and the election of their own delegates to attend the interview offered by the Agent at Madras on Tuesday. That is the local *impasse*.

On Wednesday last the traffic men of Bangalore and Jalarpett desired to hold a meeting at their Institute at the latter station, to formulate their grievances, but the use of the building was refused.

Then a meeting of Loco. men was held, at which about a dozen delegates from several large stations attended. Mr. Williams, Deputy Loco. Superintendent, gave them a patient hearing and offered to redress many minor grievances himself. These men also objected to the official selection of delegates to the Agent's interview, and voted for two of their number.

There appears to be a feeling on the metre-gauge section of this railway that the Agent has been kept in ignorance of many minor grievances, which it is now felt he will remedy with sympathy and promptitude. Their confidence is such on this point that they decline seriously to believe that a general strike will take place.

SYLHET BOMB CASE.

SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION OF THE SPOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAULVI BAZAR, April 7.

In connection with the enquiry, in connection with the bomb explosion at the house of Mr. Gordon, Magistrate of Maulvi Bazaar, in Sylhet, a Chemical Examiner arrived there on Saturday. He examined the place where the dead body was found, as also the place where the bomb was suspected to have exploded. He made various experiments.

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The police enquiry into the bomb explosion at the house of Mr. Gordon Magistrate of Moulvi Bazar, has resulted in the arrest of one man on suspicion. The local authorities have directed the village headmen, locally called *Serpanches*, to watch the movements of all persons connected with the *Arunchal Asram* of Swami Dyanand, and its branches. The *Serpanches* have been asked to report to the police the whereabouts of the followers of Dyanand.

The police, on information received, searched the house of one Ram Chunder Deb of the village of Raisiri, on Saturday afternoon. Police seized some letters and books. After the search was over Ram Chunder was arrested. The man is a follower of Swami Dyanand and was formerly headmaster of the local school. The arrested men was brought to Moulvi Bazar and was detained in custody pending further enquiries. He will be placed before the magistrate and remanded till the completion of the police enquiry. The nature of the charge against Ram Chunder is not known.

ZALUN REBELLION CASE.

TWO LEADERS CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 7.

The two leaders in the Zalun rebellion case, named Gamonsaya and Miyata Poongye, have been sentenced to death by the Session Judge of Bassein Ten accused had been previously sentenced to capital punishment, making twelwe accused in all, who had appealed to the Chief Court against the condition and sentence.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, April 7.

Brig.-Genl. Bond, commanding the Southern Brigade, and Capt. Roche, left Coonoor for England last Sunday, the former on long leave.

Col. London, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, who has arrived at Coonoor, will remain in command of the Brigade until August.

BANK OF BURMA.

CLIFFORD'S DEFENCE CONCLUDED.

ORDER FOR LIQUIDATOR'S EXPENSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 7.

In the Bank of Burma case to-day, before the Chief Court Sessions and a special jury, Mr. Giles, on behalf of Clifford, concluded his address, submitting that the accused might have been guilty of negligence but not of dishonesty. The charge levelled against his client had not been proved in a single instance by the evidence. The management of the bank might have been unwise, but not dishonest, and in justification of the accused's delay in closing the bank, Counsel quoted members' opinion to the effect that it was an unwise policy to close a bank too soon.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

RANGOON, April 7.

Justice Ormond to-day, in the Chief Court, reserved orders on the application of Mr. Holdsworth, liquidator of the Bank of Burma, for the payment of his salary at Rs. 1,500 a month up to November 30 1912, for a salary to be fixed up to the present time, and for the payment of his office staff, rent, and incidental expenses at Rs. 2,500 monthly.

Mr. Clifton, on behalf of the liquidators, supported the application, Mr. Dantra on behalf of the Advisory Committee, argued that Rs. 2,500 was ample for the liquidator's salary and his office staff, rent, and incidental expenses.

His Honour granted the application, appointing Mr. Charlesworth, senior accountant of Mr. Holdsworth's firm, as official liquidator, temporarily, until May 5. At the end of that period the Advisory Committee could come in and object to his continuance in his office, when Mr. E. W. Holdsworth proceeded on six months' leave on medical certificate. From April 30 Mr. Charlesworth would have to furnish the same security as Mr. Holdsworth, viz., Rs. 5 lakhs.

THE CANNANORE TRIAL.

DISABILITIES OF AN ACTING QUARTERMASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, April 7.

On the trial of Capt. O. St. John being resumed, the accused cross-examined Col. London, who stated that the regimental accounts had been very badly kept. The irregularity had been going on for some time. The entries had been made in the books in such a bad way that it was often impossible to trace them.

The accused was then asked if he wished to give evidence, and replied in the affirmative. He had performed the duties of Quartermaster for five months only. During that period the accounts had been kept by the clerks and he had compared the balances shown in the books. Irregularities in the accounts had been going on for some years before he took over the duties of acting Quartermaster.

In reply to the Prosecutor, the accused stated that the balances of the railway ticket fund were always large. In his written statement he emphasised that he had never held the permanent appointment of Adjutant or Quartermaster, and that his knowledge of accounts was extremely limited. He had acted for five months as Quartermaster and as such had had charge of ten different funds. He had adopted the same method of checking as the commanding officer. The head clerk, who was implicitly trusted, was dishonest, and the system was defective. He would plead guilty to a good deal of ignorance.

The Judge-Advocate handed in a written summing-up, which was practically the same as that in the last case. With regard to the pecuniary liability of the accused, he pointed out that the loss did not appear to be so great as was charged in the present case.

The trial of Capt. J. H. M. Fuller, 88th Carnatic Infantry, charged with neglect, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline was then proceeded with. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was undefended, but Mrs. Fuller was permitted to sit beside her husband to help him.

Lt.-Col. F H. Domenichetti was the first prosecution witness, and gave evidence as to the routine followed in the drawing and payment of money. He produced the regimental books.

LAW MEMBER AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, April 7.

The Hon'ble Syed Ali Imam, the Law Member, left Hyderabad on Saturday night for Raipur. On Friday last he was entertained at an "at home" given in his honour by Rai Bahadur Krishnamarchariar, Legal Adviser to the Nizam's Government, at the Hyderabad Public Gardens, at which H. E. the Minister Nawab Salar Jang, Major Minchin, Assistant Resident, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad, and all the principal officials of the State attended. A dinner was given in his honour by H. H. the Nizam the same night, at which Miss Gauhar Jan, the famous Indian songstress, performed. A salute of 15 guns was fired by the Nizam's and the British Artillery this morning.

PUBLIC COMMISSION

DISADVANTAGES OF RECRUITMENT.

DISTANT EXAMINATION FOR INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, April 7.

The Public Services Commission held its last sitting in Lucknow to-day.

Mr. Piggot, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, was first examined. He stated that the chief disadvantage of the present system of recruitment lay in the practical impossibility of assigning marks for character and, in its tendency to set a premium on precocity. He would have substantial marks left for allotment on account of character and fitness by a special board of examiners, after the conclusion of the examination. He did not consider the present combined system an advantage. He was in favour of lowering the age for candidates for the Indian Civil Service below what was thought desirable for the home service. There was a tendency, subject to individual exceptions, for the best men under existing conditions to elect for the home service and that the tendency was likely to be accentuated in the future. His great objection to simultaneous examinations was that they meant a setting of forces to work which could not be controlled. He was not in favour of the separation of the executive and judicial functions, but in order to remove whatever evils there were in the existing system, he would appoint more Deputy Magistrates and Assistant Sessions Judges.

Mr. Mahamad Ali, editor of the *Comrade*, was the second witness. He stated that any examination held a a distance of seven thousand miles from the country, for the administration of which it was to provide recruits, was obviously unjust. He was strongly opposed to colonials being drafted into the Indian Civil Service. In order to remove the present injustice to Indians, he suggested a separate examination should be held in India for a number of appointments. The candidates should be nominated by a board composed of university authorities, some civil administrators and a number of public men, representing different communities and provinces.

The Hon. Chaudhari Mahraj Singh, Deputy Commissioner, Hardoi, was examined after Mr. Muhammad Ali. He confined his remarks to the Provincial Civil Service, and said that the work and responsibilities of executive officers of the Provincial Service in all branches of the administration had greatly increased. He would recommend the addition of one Deputy Magistrate in each district. He thought that if competition was to remain the chief machinery of recruitment, in deference to popular demand it should not be left to its own working without the application of safeguards. He further said that, while the service in the higher grade must still be manned by Europeans, the legitimate aspirations of Indians should also be respected. They were the natural outcome of the English system of education and could not be ignored.

EARLY SPECIALIZING.

Mr. B. Lindsay, C. S., First Additional Judicial Commissioner, was the last witness examined by the Commission at Lucknow. He stated that the conditions of the service in India were much on the same footing as those which obtained in various professions. It was essential that the education of the young man who was to be employed in India should be turned into special channels as early as possible. During the probationary period the candidate should receive instruction in law, languages and economics. One principal objection to the system at present in force was that the candidate did not receive sufficient special preparation As for training after arrival in India, the newly appointed civilians should be brought into touch with practical work in the district.

LAHORE, Apr. 7.

Two garden parties already have been arranged in Lahore in honour of the public services commission, which arrived on Wednesday, one at Sir Frederick Robertson's residence on Wednesday, and the other, organised by the leading members of the Indian Community, in the Town Hall grounds on Friday.

FAMINE RELIEF.

POONA MEETING OF WORKERS AND SYMPATHIZERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 7.

In connection with Ahmednagar Famine Relief operations, a meeting of volunteer workers and sympathisers was held last evening, with Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar in the chair.

Mr. Deole, of the Servants of India Society, announced that the house-to-house collections on the 6th March had resulted in an addition to the Ahmednagar Famine Relief Fund of Rs. 1,975, the collections up to date being Rs. 5,700. Mr. Deole impressed upon the audience the value of a life of service to the country, and concluded by exhorting them to aim at finding careers of beneficent usefulness, both to themselves and to the Society.

The Hon. Principal Paranjpye said he was proud that his pupils had taken part in this mission of mercy. It was very valuable in giving them an insight into the condition of the poor and bringing home to them the importance of discipline.

A happy and witty speech from Prof. Bhana terminated the proceedings.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

WILD'S ANTARTIC PARTY.

CHINESE VIEW OF POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Mar. 24.

Standing at the summit of Canberra Hil which is to be the site of the Parliamen House, one looks round upon one vast amphitheatre enclosed on all sides by a ring of molltains, which in three directions from the boundaries of the Federal territory. If the capital will not, like ancient Rome, be built on seven hills, or like Jerusalem on four, it may truly be called the city of the hills. Full advantage of the natural features of the site has been taken in the design. One realises, for instance, what a noble thoroughfare will be the grand avenue, 400 feet wide, which is to lead from the Kurrajong Hill (the site of the capitol,) past the Houses of Parliament on Canberra Hill, across the ornamental lake which is to be formed from the Molonglo River to the foot of Mount Ainslie. The other avenues, which are to radiate from the same centre, will be clearly equally imposing, whether one takes the roads leading to Black Mountain on the north-west, to Mount Vernon on the north, or to Mount Russell on the east. The valley of the winding Molonglo River beneath Mount Ainslie and Black Mountain, which is to be the venue of the ornamental lake, appears to be as suitable and delightful a situation when viewed on the spot as it does on paper. The inhabitants of the capital city will, indeed, be fortunate if the projected plans are carried out as they have been designed.

The whole district is associated with the activities of the Campbell family. Robert Campbell was a Calcutta merchant, who came to Australia in 1799, to make enquiries with regard to a ship which had been lost in Bass Straits, and apparently he was sufficiently pleased with Sydney to remain in that city. He became known as "Merchant" Campbell, and afterwards owned Campbell's wharf. In the early years of last century, Sydney suffered from a severe drought, and the Governor desired to send ships to India for food supplies. The only two vessels in Port Jackson suitable for such a purpose were two, which Mr. Robert Campbell had, in the harbour, loaded with sealskins. The authorities commandeered these ships, and sent them away for grain, the only compensation which Mr. Campbell received being two blocks of land, 5,000 and 4,000 acres respectively, and about 7,000 ewes. The land which he selected is now part of the site for the Federal capital. "Merchant" Campbell had in his employment an old trooper named Ainslie, who had seen service with the Scots Greys, and had been seriously wounded at Waterloo. He was deputed by Mr. Campbell to take charge of the ewes, and to select suitable land. The ewes were obtained in the early twenties at Bathurst, but finding the country west of that town occupied Ainslie came south towards Goulburn and Yass. Still finding the country occupied, he went farther south, and from the blacks he heard of suitable country in what is now the Queanbeyan district. He was led by a black gin to Duntroon Plains, and choose the spot where the Military College now stands because it had been the 'blacks' camp. The property was called Duntroon after the family's estate in Argyllshire Scotland. The aboriginal name for Duntroon is Pialigo, and the district is still so called by many people. Ainslie managed the property for several years, and grew wheat. He returned to the old country some time in the thirties, and give his name to Mount Ainslie. Robert Campbell had four sons, two of whom, Messrs. John and Charles Campbell, were members of the New South Wales-Legislative Council. Mr. George Campbell, another son, lived at Duntroon, and one of his sons was Colonel Campbell, D. S. O. Mr. Frederick A. Campbell, who has lived in the district for many years, is a son of Mr. Charles Campbell.

St. John the Baptist Church, Canberra, is the oldest in the southern district, having been built in the early forties, when the portion of the country was literally "a wilderness." It is about eight miles west of Queanbeyan and 1 1-2 miles from Duntroon, and the site was given by Robert Campbell, who consecrated it in 1845, and he and his family endowed the church with several thousands of Pounds. The first baptism took place in June, 1845. An inspection of the register discloses the fact that in the early days there was a good deal of confusion as to the spelling of the name of the parish. Canbury, was favored at first, land on one page Canbury, Canberry, and Canberra are all given. But Canberra seems to have come into general vogue in 1861, and the name has continued in that form ever since. It is noteworthy that only three places on the capital site have so far been named after individuals associated with the district. Mount Ainslie has already been mentioned. Mount Vernon has been named after Colonel Vernon, who was until recently Government Architect, and was a number of the advisory board which recommended the choice of the site. Mount Russell commemorating the vote given by the late Senator Russell in the Federal Senate which secured the final adoption of the district as the Federal capital.

CHINESE CUNSUL AND "A WHITE AUSTRALIA."

"Australia must not restrict herself if she is to become a great nation. Look how America has developed through the interpenetration of other races. Man is like water—he must find his own level." This is the view which Mr. Kwei Chih, the new Chinese Consul in New Zealand takes of the Commonwealth's White Australia policy. "Australia's great drawback." he continued during the course of an interesting interview, "is the lack of population but how do you propose to populate your vast territory if you insist on race restrictions ?" Mr. Kwei Chih does not hold with the commonly accepted view that the dacadence of the Australian aborigine is due to his contact with the white race, but states that it is due to the philosophical idea of isolation. In other words, it was because there had been no intercourse with other nations that the Australian black was fast becoming extinct. China, he stated, was degenerating until it opened its doors about 50 years ago, and he thought that Australia was premature in its policy of restricting free emigration. China added Mr. Kwei Chih, is now rapidly assimilating Western ideas and customs. Already in the science courses and other subjects in the higher educational establishments English was almost universally used in teaching. That was because the Chinese language was in itself incomplete in regard to terminologies. In view of the fact that English methods held a middle course between the too technical

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

German type and the ultra-practical methods of the American, there was a strong opposition among advanced Chinese educationalists to follow the English schools. Questioned as to whether there was any fear of the Manchus gaining control of the political affairs of the contry, the new Consul said that that was only a very remote possibility. "You see," he explained, "the Manchus have been definitely excluded from participating in the government of the country. A decree has been promulgated granting pensions to the Manchu chiefs so that the latter will doubtless be content to remain quiet." The new Consul has had a distinguished career, and prior to his appointment to the New Zealand Consulate he occupied the position as secretary to the Chinese Legation in London. After being some years Professor of History in the University of Tientsin, he joined the diplomatic service, and for three years was Chinese Ambassador at Washington.

WILD'S ANTARCTIC PARTY.

From the cold glitter of the Antarctic snows Messrs. M. A. Moyes and A. L. Kennedy have stepped into the warm brilliance of a South Australian summer. It was a dramatic contrast, for the two South Australian members of Wild's party of the Mawson expedition, but however preferable, meteorologically, the cool silent land of the snows might have been this radiant sunshine was home. It had been intended to give the returned voyagers a diginified and semi-official reception in Adelaide. There waiting to receive them were the Chief Justice, Sir Samuel Way, the Acting-Premier, Mr. R. Butler, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. A. W. Piper K. C., Professors Stirling and Henderson, Mr. C. E. Owen Smyth, I. S. O., besides relatives of the distinguished young explorers, but this party had not reckoned with another element, the irresponsible autocracy of the Varsity students. About 50 strong, the students marched down to the station in all sorts of weird and wonderful costumes, ranging from a doubtful Red Indian, through some childish creations with frocks and penny trumpets, to a funeral-looking Antarctic dog. Directly this company arrived on the platform it took complete charge of the proceedings, to the exclusion of the relatives and friends of the returned travellers, and the officials. The enthusiasm was well meant, no doubt, but it lacked tact and consideration, to say the least. The relatives did not seem to mind, but some of the representative visitors plainly resented the interference Messrs. Moyes and Kennedy were snatched from their friends and relatives, carried shoulder high down the platform placed in a hand truck, and taken at speed through the main streets to the University. The official visitors and the general public were left lamenting. A few speeches were made, and then Messrs. Moyes and Kennedy renewed their private fellicitations. On being interviewed, both praised highly Wild's leadership, and said that under it they were like a party eight brothers. Moyes, who before he left for the Antarctic was second master of the Rockhampton Grammar School, states that he will not resume his duties there, but will probably proceed to Oxford for further study.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

In view of the fact that the Federal control of the Territory has extended over two years, and that Dr. Gilruth has been directing its destinies for about 12 months, the present may be opportune for nothing the progress made and the position of affairs. The most pregnant feature of the past 12 months' experience has been the change which has come about on the question of the possibility of developing the Territory with white labor. Twelve months ago it was heresy to breathe the possibilities of failure in this regard. To-day it is fairly generally accepted that the problem is the greatest that Australian statesmen have to face, and that the chances of ultimate success are by no means assured. A leading official of the local Labor Union said recently, in his opinion, the worst enemies of the White Australia creed were the working men themselves, for they would not give the Government a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. The White Australia ideal was being killed by its cost. The second fact that has been made clear to local eyes during the period under review is the absolute need of the Transcontinental Railway as a means for bringing about settlement, and that without this railway any expenditure of public money is useless. The matter of route is not a bone of contention here, but it is held to be imperative that the overland line shall go by the most direct route to the southern States; that the line shall be fit for fast travelling, and that the time and distance shall be annihilated in the ways best known to science. Results of experiments to date have been conclusively to show that agriculture with white labor is an economic impossibility.

AIRSHIP FOR NEW GUINEA.

The adventurous young German explorer, Lieutenant Paul Graetz, who recently returned to Berlin from a motor boat trip across Africa by way of the Zambesi and the Congo, is preparing for a new expedition. This time his goal will be the hitherto unpenetrated interior of New Guinea, and his means of getting there will be by airship. This expedition will not be entirely German in character. The airship will be built in Germany, but half the crew will be Englishmen, and one of the members will probably be Count Morner, formerly Swedish Consul-General, in Sydney. As a protection against the savages of the interior the airship will be armed with several small machine guns. The dirigible, with a gas generating plant, and the whole equipment of the expedition, will be transported to New Guinea by steamship, and this vessel, anchored off the coast, will act as a base of operations. The expedition is expected to leave Europe in October.

A.

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NEWS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, Mar. 23.

By last mail news was received here of the appearance of Baharloo raiders in the vicinity of Bunder Abbas, of the plundering of villages and of the carrying away bodily of a caravan of camels laden with valuable merchandise. A British survey party under Mr. Green was also attacked near Minab by these raiders who stripped the party of all their belongings, and they had then to trudge all the way to Bunder Abbas.

In response to invitations issued in the name of Lady Cox, who had consented to preside on the occasion, the Governor, the Persian Foreign Agent, all the Consuls and almost all the Europeans in the station were present in the evening of 7th instant at an entertainment given by the Armenian School in town. The little children acquitted themselves creditably and played their parts gracefully. The Belgian Director of Customs, Mr. Constant and Mrs. Constant when returning home from the entertainment were attacked on the way by a man, who was apparently lying-in-wait. They were driving very slowly in an open carriage, and the assailant, who, it is said, was armed with a Browning pistol, after making sure of the occupants of the carriage, fired several shots, one of which hit Mrs. Constant near the heart, while Mr. Constant was shot in the thigh. The syce, who was at the time following the carriage on foot, fled on hearing the report of the pistol. Mr. Constant, wounded as he was, continued driving to the Residency Surgeon, Captain McConoghy's bungalow, which was hard by, but Mrs. Constant expired before medical aid could be rendered. Mr. Constant's wounds which were of serious nature, were promptly attended and so far an improvement in his condition has been steadily maintained. Mrs. Constant was interred the next day in the Catholic cemetery in town. The funeral cortege was large and representative, as the tragic end of the deceased lady had evoked much sympathy among all classes of people. The assailant, who escaped in the darkness of the night, is still at large, and although the Persian Authorities are indefatigable in their search and have offered a reward of five thousand Krans for a clue as to the whereabouts of the culprit yet the chances of his being brought to book are considered to be remote, especially if, as is presumed, he had no accomplices. It is however not unlikely that some innocent person will be made the scapegoat. Conflicting theories are advanced as to the cause of this murderous attack. In some quarters it is viewed as political, indicating a spirit of hostility towards the Belgian Treasury officials, others regard it as revenge for some real or alleged departmental wrong, while some say it is the result of personal animosity. The tragedy has roused indignation among the foreigners, who are inclined to think that this crime has been committed in defiance of Great Britain. For instance the recent admission in Parliament of the disadvantages of a British expedition and of the doubtful consequences thereof are surely to be misconstrued in Persia as symptomatic of British weakness. Then again if the murderers of Captain Ekford and Mrs. Constant are not hunted down and condign punishment meted out to them repetitions of these tragedies may be expected. The adoption of some strong effective measures to ensure the safety of foreigners is now more than ever deemed imperative.

Last December the Persian Gendarmerie at Shiraz, under the command of Major Brandel, came to Bushire, ostensibly with the object of conveying arms and ammunition which had previously arrived here for the Persian Government. This party, consisting of about 35 men, was considered inadequate to undertake the task, which was fraught with grave risks and danger, especially in view of the reports that the various tribesmen had concerted to make a dead set on this highly prized cargo while en route to Shiraz. It was therefore decided that the Swedish Officers should set to work recruiting the Gendarmerie at Bushire. Tempting offers soon brought in men from the districts of Angali, Borazjoon and Tangistan, and some 200 recruits were enlisted and drilled. But there progress marred by an untoward incident which occurred, due it is said, to want of foresight and patience on the part of those responsible for the organization of the Gendarmerie, and who, instead of temporizing with the recruits, unwittingly offended their susceptibilities by flogging one of the headmen. This enraged the men, who took an oath to go on strike and desert and threatened violence if they were not promptly paid off. As they were however getting unruly they had to be disbanded. This eventuality it is feared has blasted the prospects of success of the much talked of Gendarmerie. Monsieur Demitrieff, the Russian Consul at Bushire committed suicide on the 18th instant. The shocking news spread like wild fire, and speculations were rife as to what it was that had prompted Monsieur Demitrieff, who was very popular with all classes. In well informed circles the Russian Minister at Teheran, had appointed Monsieur Loiko to supersede him but Monsieur Demitrieff was kept in the dark as to the impending change. The sudden arrival here of M. Loiko as Consul took M. Demitrieff by surprise, and he at once telegraphed to the Minister at Teheran, begging that he might be permitted to hold his present post at least for another six months and threatening to commit suicide. The Minister advised him not to act precipitately and promised to recommend Government to reconsider his case. M. Demitrieff had his breakfast as usual with his family, after which he retired to his bed-room and shot himself. The deceased who had married only a year ago, leaves a widow and a child and for whom much sympathy is felt. His remains were laid to rest on the next day in the compound of St George's Armenian Church with full honours. The coffin which was placed on a carriage was escorted by Cossacks and a party of Central India Horse, and a large congregation of mourners followed the bier. The Governor and other Persian officials, all the Consuls and military officers were present.

LATER.

Mr. Constant, the Director of Customs, is making fair progress towards recovery and will shortly leave for Europe. His assailant has not yet been traced, but the Persian local authorities are on the track of a man, who is a dismissed employe of the Customs House and who has disappeared since the attack on Mr. Constant Emissaries have been despatched to the tribal chiefs of such of the neighbouring districts as the suspect is likely to have taken sanctuary in but without effect. The local authorities have detained in custody Mr. Constant's syce and another man, who is also a dismissed Customs employe, but so far nothing has come to light.

A few days ago one of the Indian Sowars of the British Resident's escort, while on duty, was fired upon in broad daylight. Fortunately he escaped unhurt.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TWO FURTHER GAMES.

There were two games to be decided in the Aga Khan Tournament yesterday afternoon, one being between the 2nd Dorsets from Poona and the 14th Hussars from Mhow and the other between the Baroda Hockey Club and the Parsee Pioneers "B" team. The former game was played on the Oval and, as was expected, proved so close and evenly contested that neither side could register a point. After playing five minutes extra time each way, the match ended in a pointless draw. The outstanding feature of the game was the exceptionally strenuous methods of the players and the happy-go-lucky way in which the controlling authorities on the field of play allowed fouls, bodily obstruction, shouldering hustling and generally, what may be described as football tactics to pass unnoticed. There was probably scarcely a spectator who did not observe and comment on the rough and tumble style of play which both teams indulged in. In the last few minutes the players got entirely out of hand. The game however gave a vast amount of amusement and the freedom from restrain was, no doubt, enjoyed by the players as much as it gave cause for hilarity among the spectators.

For the Dorsets, mails played a great game in goal and was the means of saving his side from defeat on more than one occasion. White put up a strenuous defence, being in prominence for good work at intervals throughout. Buckmaster was as active as ever at centre forward, and it is difficult to enderstand how he failed to get through. He looked all over a winner so often. Tatum received a crippling blow on the left ankle unfortunately early in the game which necessitated his retirement for a while. Even when he returned, it was noticeable that he limped badly and was handicapped. Lt. Powell, at outside right, looked like scoring once or twice when he was brought down. Goff, at inside right, played his usual strenuous game.

For the Hussars, Baker played well at centre forward and was prominent on more than one occasion. Mr. DeWend Fenton, though somewhat casual and nonchalant in his style, showed a sound defensive game and put in some clean hitting with the ball on the run. As a result, however, at times he raised the sphere sky high. Piper at centre half back was a tower of strength. At the end of hostilities the question of the re-play caused some little discussion. The Dorsets wished to play on Wednesday morning and the Hussars this (Tuesday) morning. A spin of the coin decided the matter in favour of the Dorsets and the game will be re-played on Wednesday, commencing at 7-30 a. m. sharp.

Little can be said of the game between the Baroda H.C. and the Parsi Pioneer "B." It was a poor exhibition of Hockey and any science of the game was conspicuous by its absence. The Referees were not nearly strict enough. Both sides, before the finish, had lapsed into methods upon which only one construction could be put and that was that there was deliberate intention to main. The majority of the Baroda men took the field in bare feet and are likely to suffer from lacerated toes before they go much further. There was a great deal of one-handed play.

2nd DORSETS vs. 14th HUSSARS.

The teams lined out as follows :—

"HUSSARS"—Goal Houghton ; Backs, Mr. DeWend Fenton and Pocock ; Halves, Thompson, Piper and Rodgers ; Forwards, Carter, Smallwood, Baker, Hallard and Davis.

"DORSETS"—Goal, Hails ; Backs, Rudd and White; Halves, Parsons, Drew, Adams; Forwards, Raynor, Tatums, Buckmaster, Goff, Powell.

THE GAME.

The Dorsets defended the Bandstand end. Piper was responsible for some clever work. The Dorsets getting down, Buckmaster put himself in the circle and essayed a shot but his stick was struck up. The ball went out to Raynor, who was given "off side." A carry against Rodgers gave the Dorsets a free hit. The Hussars got going and Davis found himself inside the circle. Buckmaster made a good run down the centre of the field for the Dorsets. Pocock only cleared at the expense of a corner which came to nothing. A brisk effort by the Hussars saw the ball travelling quickly in short passes. Baker had a backhanded shot and missed, and the ball going to Smallwood that player put it through, but the whistle had already gone for "off-side." The Hussars continued to have the better of the exchanges. Carter, at outside right, with the ball to himself, mis-hit twice. The centre, when it came, was cleared. The Dorsets getting up Buckmaster had a go at the ball in the circle, but missed. Then the Hussars came on in force and an exciting few moments occurred while several of their forwards looked like scoring. Baker eventually shot and Hails managed to get his right foot to it. From the "25" bully the Dorsets got into their opponents' circle and Buckmaster took a backhanded shot that that went wide. Tatum of the Dorsets, almost, immediately after, was fouled awhile making a good run. The Dorsets maintaining pressure, Tatum was laid out with a nasty hit on the ankle and retired from the field. Pocock of the Hussars stopped an ugly rush well. Tatum returned to play. Lt. Powell missed a centre and the ball trickled over the goal line. Baker put in some tricky work for the Hussars. Mr. Wend Fenton of the Hussars distinguished himself. A long hit by the Dorsets saw the right full back of the Hussars take a flying hit and miss. Houghton, the Cavalry goalkeeper, came out and kicked clear. A short corner was secured which came to nothing. Then a Hussars forward getting away Hails ran right into and colliding heavily with the forward and that player bit the dust while the ball tricked over the goal line. Raynor got away well on the left wing of of the Dorsets, but was well stopped after he had got inside the circle. The Hussars came away with a rush and there was a tremendous tussle in front of the Dorsets goal. The goalkeeper ran out and fell and with an open goal it looked like a certain score to the Hussars. The full back however managed to keep the ball out and the whistle blew for half time without either having scored.

The second moiety opened with the Hussars attacking white cleared with a long hit. Piper put in some excellent work at centre half for the Hussars and after a great deal of strenuous stick play put his forwards in possession of the ball inside the circle, but they lost ground. Up and down play of an uninteresting description followed till Sergt. Goff had a shot for the Dorsets that was kicked clear. Then the Hussars had a near thing against them. Buckmaster of the Dorsets twice essayed a shot, the goalkeeper ran out and kicked clear. The ball was returned and lay within a few feet of the goal mouth till the right full back of the Hussars cleared most opportunely. Soon after the ball was netted by the Dorsets, but had been shot from outside the circle. The Hussars eventually got going and a long pass from Rodgers went begging. Soon after the Hussars had their opponents' goal at their mercy. Goff put in a hot shot, but Hails saved brilliantly. Buckmaster was given off-side when only just over the half way line. The Hussars netted the ball but the shot had come from outside the circle. The Hussars continued to press and Baker took a tremendous "swipe" which missed the ball, but laid an opponent out. A long spell of play in mid-field followed neither side being able to get away. White showed up for some good defence work. Baker, the Cavalry centre forward, took the ball high up in the circle and shot high, but the whistle had already gone for a "carry." The whistle blew for time, but the Refree found that he had made a mistake as there were quite another three minutes to go. Time finally arrived without either side having scored.

Extra time being decided on, the Dorsets took up the attack. Buckmaster got well down and looked all over a scorer, but with bodily obstruction placed in his way came down heavily. Soon after he had a clear shot and missed the ball completely. The first five minutes came to an end without any scoring.

The last five minutes of the game saw the Hussars making strenuous efforts to score. After obtaining a corner or two, the Cavalrymen were driven back and Lt. Powell put in a dribble, but was shouldered off the ball at the last moment. The Referees were entirely oblivious to the rough and tumble game that was being played by both sides. Soon after Lt. Powell was again brought down heavily in the opposing circle and somewhat shaken. The game ended with the Hussars making a last effort and excitement rose to fever pitch as they almost scored.

Result :—

2nd Dorsets ... ... Nil.
14th Hussars ... ... Nil.

The game will be replayed on Wednesday at 7-30 a. m.

BARODA HOCKEY CLUB vs. PARSI PIONEER "B."

The teams took the filed as under :—

BAODA HOCKEY CLUB—Goal, Mangal Singh ; Backs, Hati and Mahomed Khan ; Halves, Chawan, Dange and Chalke, Forwards, Kesharker, Mansing, Chaman R. S., Maske and Ahmed Khan.

PARSI PIONEERS "B."—Goal, Choksey ; Backs Rao and Karanjia; Halves, Kanga, Chinoy and Kohla; forwards, Lakdawala, Writer W, Writer M, Pagdiwalla and Mehta.

The game at no period very brillant was won by the Baroda Hockey Club, but the Pioneers would certainly have made a very much better stand had they possessed a quicker center half and left extreme, who throughout the game were conspicuous by their inertia. From the "bully off" the Pioneers commenced attacking and a pretty piece of play by N. Writer was frustrated only in the nick of time by Mohamed Khan. The Baroda team then got going and a goon run down was spoilt by R. S. Chawan being penalised for "kick." For a time play was in mid-field. From a free hit the ball downinto their opponents territory, but were repulsed and the Baroda forwards in turn attacked and came very near scoring. Shortly after Mansing notched the first point for Baroda off a centre from Ahmed (1-0). Two minutes after Mansing again scored off a centre from Ahmed Khap (2-0). The Parsis then made a determined onslaught on the Baroda goal, but nothing came of it. Up and down play of an even nature followed, when Ahmed Khan getting the ball centered after a good run down but his forwards not being up the pas went a-begging. Play was for a time confined to the Pioneer's end and "stick" being given against Rao a short corner resulted from the hit, of which Maske netted the ball with a stinging shot (3-0). From the bully off Kersharker carried the ball well down and centered and Mansing put in a hot which Choksi only saved at the expense of a corner. Two more corners followed each other in quick succsion, but without result. The Baroda team continued pressing and managed to get a short corner. Mansing secured the ball and noticed yet another point for his side (4-0). Shortly after, Maske scored a further goal for a corner hit (5-0). From the bully Ahmed Khan centered and R. S. Chawan shot straight and true but the goal was disallowed on account of "sticks." The whistle for half time sounded with Baroda still attacking

In the second period of the game Baroda forwards continued their hustling tactics and R. S. Chawan all but, scored. The Pioneers now put a little spirit into their play and Rao, who had moved up from the back line, carried the ball well down with a nice little piece of tricking and essayed a shot at goal, which was stopped by Mangal Sing. Play was for a time confined to midfield. The Pioneers again attacked and Mangal Sing was called upon to save more than once which he did right well, but the Pioneers were not to be denied and Pagdiwalla getting the ball in the circle banges it home (1-5). The Baroda team came straight away from the bully and S. Chawan netted the ball with a shot which quite disconcerted Choksey (6-1). The Pioneers in their turn attacked and as the result of a mad swipe by Mahomed Khan, M. Writer got the ball and succeeded in netting (2-6). From the bully off the Pioneers again attacked and looked very like scoring but M. Writer was penalised for being "off side". Shortly after Pagdiwalla had the goal at his mercy, but got mixed up with his stick and the ball trickled harmlessly out. Some desultory hitting followed. At this period of the game both teams indulged in some very wild hitting with no apparent object in view other than that of "laying each other-out." Just before the call of time Maske secured the ball and carrying all before him placed it safely in the net (7-2). When the whistles blew the score stood :—

Baroda Hockey Club ..... 7 goals
Parsi Pioneers "B" ..... 2 goals

Results to date stand as follows.

Baroda H C ..... Bye Parsi Pioneers"B"... Bye	Baroda 7-2		
14th Hussars..... Bye			
2nd Dorset Regt. / B E Society P&P..	Dorsets 5-0	Dorsets 5-0	
Calcutta Customs. / R G A Colaba.....	Calcutta 5-1		
1st Middlesex Rgt.. / Grant Medical Col..	G. M. C. 3-2		
Pioneers H C..... / Parsi Pioneers,"A"	Pioneer H C, 2-1		
Aligarh College ... / Bombay Customs.	Customs. 2-0		
Bombay Police..... / Royal Irish Rifles.	R. I. 3-1		
Byculla Inst .... / Crusaders	Byculla 5-0		
Sherwood Foresters..... / Bombay Gym "B"	F. F. 5-0		
Hornets ..... / Cyclists H C.....	Hornets 3-1		
Lusitania S C..... Bye Mahomedans H C... Bye			
Bombay Gym "A"... Bye Institute L I ..... Bye			

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Elton Hockey Tournament commences to-day when the first game will be played between the St. Mary's College team and the All Cyclists Sporting Club on the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

GOLFERS CUP.

The following matches have been decided in the second round of the competition for the golfers cup :—

Adair + 1 beat Preston — 3 by one up.
Laurie —4 beat Hardie — 2 by three up and two to play.
Hargreaves Scr beat Cruden — 9 by three up and one to play.
Curry — 8 beat Lattey Scr by three up and two to play.
Innesker Scr beat J. Stuart Milne — 7 by three up and one to play.
Harrington — 9 beat Caudler — 6 by one up.
Coombs + 1 beat Hollinghurst — 6 by four up and three to play.
Provis — 9 beat Russ Scr by two up after a tie.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above club was held on the 6th instant at Mahim. The proceedings commenced with a 10-bird handicap sweepstake, unknown angles, H. A. W. Brent, with 6 kills and 3 handicap points, proving the winner, A. Leeson, with 8 kills, taking second prize after shooting off a tie with D. W. Johnstone and W. S. Rogers. A similar sweep followed, J. Moore, with 6 kills and 3 handicap points, taking first prize, and A. Leeson, with 8 kills, coming second.

Entries were then taken for a spoon shoot, J. Cunningham, with 8 kills and 1 handicap, being the winner A. Leeson with 8 kills, taking the sweep money as second prize, and Col. Pike and J. Moore dividing the third prize.

A team shoot was the next item on the programme, the teams being chosen by H. A. W. Brent and E. H. Burt, the latter's team proving successful. A 10-bird handicap sweep at unknown traps and angles followed, which was won by A. Leeson with 9 kills, this score beating the previous club record at this class of competition.

The final event was a double rise competition, which was won by Col. Pike with 7 kills, J. Moore and A. Leeson dividing the second prize.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY MISS WHITTAKER.

Last evening, before an interested gathering of European ladies and gentlemen, who were present at the Cathedral Boys' School, Miss Whittaker, travelling delegate of the committee of the Girls' Friendly Society, delivered an interesting lecture on the aims and objects of the society, and suggested ways in which its objects should be furthered in this city.

Rev. Mr. Kennedy, who presided, in introducing Miss Whittaker, referred to her experience of the society's work, gained in her travels in Australasia, Canada and other parts of the Empire, and complimented her on the zeal and enthusiasm she showed in its cause.

Miss Whittaker commenced her remarks by saying that but for her enthusiasm she would not have been present there that evening, and made their acquaintance, which she was glad to do. Her work was, in the highest sense of the word, preventive work and not rescue work. Its object was to set before the girls the better and nobler ideals of life, to enable them to build and model their character, and to inculcate in them qualities that were essential to the development of purity of life. That was also the work of the society, and in the different parts of the world where she had travelled, she had found that these objects were hailed with welcome, and men not only cooperated in the work but took a lively interest in the furtherance of its cause. She instanced Australasia where men were arranging to direct the work of the society.

In Bombay, she said there was a splendid home at Byculla, but, in her opinion, it was barely adequate, for the needs of the city, and she thought that if they could get a satisfactory number of interested people, they could start a hostel, which would provide for girls that came within the fold of the society.

The objects of the society would be greatly achieved by introducing girls who leave a place to the society, by lodging them in the society's hostels, provide it with every facility for the comfort of girls so that they might not go astray by the introduction of homes of rest for those needing rest and change of air, by starting voluntary sick funds to help the ailing members, and industrial training homes.

There was a "personal touch" in the work of the society which would develop and contribute to carry forward the noble work of the society.

Miss Whittaker also referred to the various other activities of the society in its work of prevention and uplifting, and in conclusion trusted that splendid results would be accomplished here by the society, which was closely connected with the Church to which they belonged. She hoped that man, whose aid was needed, would also contribute their energies to further its progress.

Rev. Kennedy said that there would be no need for Church societies if its members did their duty, and no need of a girls' friendly society if Christian people extended their right hand of friendship to their brethern and sisters; but unfortunately this was seldom done. Many of those who came to large towns often yielded to temptation, and the Girls' Friendly Society did much in helping these from going astray. He hoped Miss Whittaker's interesting lecture would inspire others to work in its cause.

Questions were then put to Miss Whittaker on various points connected with the society, which she answered, and the gathering dispersed after a hearty vote of thanks.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

A ROMANTIC HISTORIAN.

III.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

The reigning Pope was Alexander VI. Disposed by his Spanish birth to satisfy Ferdinand, he was still more disposed to please the monarch on whom he counted for the making of his son Cæsar Borgia. He was no less interested in humouring the French King, but of the Tudors he had nothing to expect. Scarcely was the question brought before him than he died. His successor was Pope for three weeks only, and had no time to think of it. Then Julius II. was elected. Henry VII. had at the time in Rome an influential champion in the person of Cardinal d'Amboise, who, in his country's interest wanted the heir to the English throne to be married to a French Princess. The victory gained at Garigliano by Gonsalvo di Cordova—El Gran Capitan—over the French troops rendered Spain's influence preponderating at the Holy See. But Julius loved Italy too much, was too jealous of his independence, and too clever a politician to cede tamely to Ferdinand's injunctions. The question of conscience, which troubled the principal, sovereigns of Europe, was submitted to the consideration of two old Cardinals one of whom was ill. They had therefore to wait. This dilatory resource was

MET BY A SUBTERFUGE.

The Ambassador of Spain came with the alarming news that Queen Isabella lay dying in her chatean of Medina del Campo, and that it was a pity to demur to the decision deciding her daughter's fate. The French army was far and Spanish troops were menacing Rome. The Cardinals had not yet expressed their opinion. To get out of the plight the Pope gave in writing what was asked of him on condition that none else than the Queen was to know of it. The pontifical seal was not affixed to it. It was not a Bull. It was in reality a formal document which the Pope could no more reverse. Contrary to the promise given, the Sovereigns of Spain were in a hurry to let the world know of Catherine's second engagment. The Prince was thirteen. Henry VII had sworn not to see their union during his life-time. Ferdinand had, therefore, to wait till the would-be bridegroom was of age. At last Henry VII died. His son was then in all the vigour of youth, well-made, active in all bodily exercises, learned and a poet even when he chose to take the trouble to write verses. The hostile factions his father had prudently put down stirred up no competitor to the throne. The reign began well.

HENRY VIII. AND CATHERINE

had known each other long. They had known what obstacles dictated by policy and more by custom stood between them. They loved each other. The first act of the new king was to announce to his sister-in-law that he clung to marrying her more than to any other thing on earth. The lay councillors of the young king were favourable to this alliance as they feared Ferdinand, who was then more powerful than ever The ecclesiastical councillors were divided. Policy and not religion carried the day. The marriage was celebrated in June 1509. Fifteen years passed away. They justified what those against the union had said that, it being contrary to divine laws would prove barren and unblest. Of the many children Catherine conceived, the most were born before the term; one alone survived, and she was a girl, the Princess Mary. Soured by chagrin, with infirmities to add to the irritation she was more elderly at forty being a Spaniard than an English lady would have been at her age. The king while continuing to show affection and confidence had long ceased to be faithful to her. He could not easily take it into his head to repudiate her for he was always the devoted son of the Church and the sincere partisan of the Pope's authority. His "Defence of the Seven Sacraments" testifies to his devotion to the Holy See. Precursor of the modern doctors of infallibility he goes so far as to uphold that a Pope can never be mistaken. This little book, heavy in style and hackneyed in thought brought him from Clement VII the title of "Defender of the Faith." Luther accused him of having blasphemed God. Sir Thomas More, who stood at the head of the wisest Englishmen told his sovereign that the moment had not arrived for upholding a like doctrine since all the kings of Christianity were at war with the Pope. He was not however for underrating the point. Scarcely had a few months elapsed than he consulted the theologians of his entourage on the

VALIDITY OF HIS MARRIAGE

with Catherine. By the side of the infallibility of the Pope, he had another doctrine to plead. It was that kings were not bound by the same laws as other men. He had no need to go far to find casuists to support him. Ever proud of having been compared with St. Augustine and St. Jerome on the occasion of his "Defence of the Sacraments," he claimed that the affair was discussed by the most learned canonists. While commending the secret, he permitted Warham to submit the affair to an assembly of bishops, who save one only, declared that the case was doubtful. Astonished at this decision, Henry consulted the most illustrious doctors in Hebrew and in canon law. Then the reply was more precise. When asked if the obstacle to the union between a brother-in-law and a sister-in law could be removed by the Pope, these doctors declared that he had no power to revoke what was laid down by the sacred scriptures. Most of Henry's historians have recounted that he repudiated Catherine of Aragon because of his love for

ANNE BOLEYN

whom he wanted to marry. This is contradicted by facts. The secret affair had already been discussed by the doctors, and submitted to the deliberations of the bishops of England before he observed Anne Boleyn. Cardinal Wolsey, who was all powerful then, pursued quite a different plan. Archbishop of York, prime minister, and Pope's legate near his sovereign, he longed for more : it was the tiara. The cardinals of Spain and of Germany subjugated by Charles V. could not but be hostile to him. He counted on the suffrages of the French and the Italians, opposed to the Emperor in bringing about a treaty of alliance between Francis I. and Henry VIII. One of the conditions of this treaty was the marriage of Henry with a French Princess, Marguerite of Valois, or Renee of Savoy. It was in the midst of these negotiations that Henry while on a visit to her father Viscount Rochford met her by chance. He was then but thirty-five in the full vigour of his age, and to all the brilliant qualities of a gentleman he joined the seductions of sovereign power. The ladies he had taken notice of were not unkind to him. Be it virtue or be it interest, Anne refused to listen to the language he would have her hear. Her reply, it is said, was that of Dona Sol to Charles V. : too noble to be his mistress, she was not noble enough to be his wife. In the world she lived in, the legal character of the marriage between the king and Catherine was no longer admitted ; Viscount Rochford, having just returned from an embassy in France, where he had discussed on the instructions of Wolsey, the union of Henry VIII. with a French Princess. What was called the

KING'S SECRET AFFAIR

had become public property, in which not only did the English take interest, desirous of a male heir to the throne, but even the monarchs of Europe were interested, as England's alliance depended on the marriage. Were Catherine repudiated Spain's influence would vanish ; the grand-daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella fail to be queen, while Charles V. would uphold his aunt's cause more from policy than from family affection. Pope Clement VII., whom all were disposed to name arbiter, hesitated, fearing the Emperor on the one hand, who dominated Italy and desirous of conciliating the kings of France and of England on the other. At last the Pope, escaping the Emperor's influence, consented to entrust the decision of the affair to the care of two cardinals who constituted themselves into a Court of Justice. One of them was Wolsey, whose opinion was no secret. The other was Lorenzo Campeggio, on whom the king could count as much, because he had long been attached to him by numerous favours, notably the present of a palace at Rome, and of being appointed to the richly endowed bishopric of Salisbury. Campeggio had his plan arranged beforehand. It was to turn the religious sentiments of the queen to account and get her consent to retiring herself in a convent. Examples were not wanting of royal ladies having taken refuge in a like resolution, from the vicissitudes of political life. But

CATHERINE WOULD HAVE NONE OF IT.

A queen she was and die a queen she would, no matter if the king saw her not, nor lived under the same roof. All dilatory means being set aside by the resistance of the queen, the two cardinals could no longer delay the opening of the debate. Then they sat one day at the Blackfriars Palace, surrounded by the entire body of bishops, the advocates of the king being ranged on one side of the bar and those of the queen on the other. Henry VIII. was present. When the usher called out, there followed a scene of genuine grandeur : the unfortunate queen seeming not to see the court sitting to judge her, threw herself at the feet of the king. "Sire, said she, "I bless you for all the love that has been ours. Have pity and compassion on me, for I am a poor woman, a stranger in your kingdom. I take God and the entire world to witness that I have been your humble, faithful, and obedient wife . . . . . Spare me the affliction of this judgement. If you refuse me this favour, may your will be done : I entrust my cause to God." She rose, and left immediately despite the effort of her advisers to stay. The king, troubled by this unexpected incident, could not help admiring the wife," who had charmed him once. "Since she is no longer here said he aloud to the assembly, "I must declare that there never can be a wife more docile, nor devoted, she has all the qualities becoming her rank."

MAGISTRATE ENTERTAINED.

A public entertainment was given to Mr. Phiroze Hoshang Dastur, last evening, at the Gulshan, Pedder-road, the residence of Sir Dinshah D. Davar, kindly lent for the purpose.

The Gulshan and its grounds, beatifully decorated and tastefully illuminated, presented a striking appearance. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended the legal element predominating. Amongst those present were : Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, D. D. Davar, Sir Jugmohandas Varjivandas. Mr. B. D. Patel, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Mr. J. C. G Bowen, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. James MacDonald, Dr. Powell, Mr. E L Sale, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. D. D. Kanga, Mr. Hirjeebhy P. Karani, Dr. H. D. Kanga, the Hon. Mr. Vithalbai Patel, Mr. Mackison, Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas, Mr. J. B. Patel, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Mr. H. A. Payne, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Karaka, Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, Mr. B. B. Joshi, Mr. K. T. Mangaldas, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabolkar, Rao Bahadur Vandekar, Mr. Mahtre, Mr. Jamasp P. Dastur, Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Mr. L. N. Banaji, Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas), Dr. K. B. Shroff, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Mr. H. M. Cama, Mr. Raoji V. Shunkerset; Mr. J. D. Bharda, Mr. J. D. Davar, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. M. M. Malvi. Mr. Ruttonsey, the Rev. Dr. Mulji Mackichan, the Rev. Dr. Scott, Dr. H. N. Choksey, Mr. B. R. B. Jejeebhoy, Mr. R. B. Jejeebhoy, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy many others.

Sir D. M. Petit, in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening, referred to the honourable record of service put in by Mr. Dastur. He said they all regretted that they had lost a magistrate who had won their esteem and regard, and who had adorned the the Bench for a number of years. Before his appointment in Bombay, Mr. Dastur filled reponsible offices in diffirent parts of the country, and while there he had done his work so satisfactorily that he was transferred to Bombay to hold the still more responsible post of a Presidency Magistrate and he had performed his duties as a magistrate to the entire satisfaction of the public and with credit and honour to himself. Mr. Dastur had all the qualities that were essential to the making of a good and successful magistrate ; but the chief quality that distinguished Mr. Dastur's career as a magistrate was his thorough independence of character. It did not matter who the parties were. They might be the police or the municipality or apoor man. He always dispensed even justice, and never convicted a man before the latter was found guilty. It was a matter for regret that he had to retire while still full of vigour, both bodily and mental. In conclusion the speaker wished Mr. Dastur long life and prosperity.

The toast was enthusiatically drunk.

Mr. Dastur, reponding, thanked Sir Dinshaw and the assemblage, saying that, in honouring him, they were honouring the principle that the public appreciated the work of Government officials who did their duty well, and in the case of a judicial officer they appreciated his work when he dispensed justice tempered with mercy. He again thanked all present

THE GAEKWAR'S BIRTHDAY.

HIS ADMINISTRATION AND HIS HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

On the occasion of the fifteeth birthday of of the Gaekwar of Baroda His Highness was presented with an address by the Baroda Municipality.

In the course of his reply to this the Gaekwar said :—

I have taken the greatest interest in the question of Education, because I consider that it is the basis of every improvement and of every marked progress of civilization and unless, the rulers and the ruled are intelligent and are able to understand the motives of each other it is impossible that there can be sympathy between the two. And without sympathy, it is impossible to carry on any important work without friction and difficulties. It is with a view to remove such impediments and to enhance your power of understanding that education has been developed you will see in the latest Agna Patrika, that I have raised the standard of compulsory education. The age for the compulsory education of the girls has been raised from 11 to 12 and for that of boys from 12 to 14, and the compulsory standard has been raised from the fourth to the fifth. I trust that the Educational department which has this important task before it, will do its utmost to carry out that policy with sympathy, intelligence, and discretion. There can be no better way of achieving success in this ; than in suiting it to the conditions of the people, and if there be any difficulties in their path, in removing them smoothly and steadily. It is only a weak administration, which fears to study the real difficulties of the people under its charge and redress them.

I have also tried my best to introduce railways, to build bridges and roads and have adopted various other measures to develop the resources of my State. In order that this and like movements may become easy, the state has undertaken the enlistment of an additional police force to secure the safety of your person and property. You will, of course, reap the benefit of these many facilities that are placed at your disposal.

Gentlemen, I am afraid, I am detaining you too long,(no, no,) but I cannot help saying to you, that my own ideal and that of my Government is not to keep the ruled entirely aloof from the Ruler and from the work of administration. The Government which joins hands with and takes help of the people, and answers their wishes and wants sympathetically and liberally, is the best Government in my opinion. This reform, if I am spared long and if the administration is supported in all its liberal measures by the people, I shall endeavour to advance until the moral and material qualities of the people have been so developed that they would be able to take a substantial and intelligent interest in the affairs of Government. These are my ideals and how far I have been able to carry them out, you must think for yourselves. I have tried to carry out this policy under all difficulties and with limited means at my disposal. I know that the scheme is in its infancy and if not carefully handled can dis-appear in a moment. But, I hope, there will be sufficient amount of common sense and healthy public spirit to preserve and and develop what is good in it. No improvement can be permanent, as I have told you, unless and until the people sympathise with it and co-operate with the administration in carrying out the liberal measures undertaken by it. I have tried to improve the material condition of the people by means of irrigation. But I am afraid, that our endeavours in that direction have not met with that success which I should have liked them to achieve. Thousands of wells have been sunk but I wish they can be counted by lakhs. Large irrigational works, to help the resources of nature, have been undertaken in different parts of my territory yet their success has not been to my satisfaction. And I think, we should now carry on that work with caution and foresight. We should first see, if the work is calculated to bring to you that amount of good which is claimed for it. This is not a matter of mere generosity. A fool spends away his money freely, but a wise man spends liberally yet properly. That truth applies as much to an individual as to an administrator. I believe, people's money should not be wasted in a manner, that will not bring an equivalent amount of benefit to them.

In order that justice can be had easily, I have tried to give judicial authority to village Panchayats, Madhyastht Panchas and several other institutions. I have appointed central local officers to spare the people from the trouble and expense of going from court to court for trifling cases. And in order that these people may not exercise their power arbitrarily and without check there are superior courts guided by laws, and regulations that have been carefully laid down. They have been carrying out the system with moderation and foresight, and I hope that they are doing their utmost for the security of your life and property.

RECLAMATION AT DELHI.

The work of reclaiming the bela at Delhi is one of the highest importance from the sanitary point of view. This swampy ground on the right bank of the Jumna is the breeding-place of the anopheles mosquito and there can be no chance of reducing the local liability to malaria until the long stretch of land above and below the city and under the eastern wall has been properly treated. A bela is invariably of a saucer shape, its highest edge being nearest the channel of the river along which it forms. In Times of flood the water spills over this edge, depositing silt on its way and flows into the depression beyond. When the floods subside shallow stagnant water is left behind and rank vegetation springs up. The swampy ground is particularly the unhealthy in the autumn, when the drying process sets in and anyone familiar with Delhi fort and city knows how severe are the outbreaks of malaria in September and October. The position of the below the fort was dealt with prior to the Royal Visit to Delhi and some of its worst features were removed ; but it is necessary says the Pioner to treat the whole of the marshy land from above Metcalfe House to south of the city walls. The scheme is to raise the land by excavations from the saucer-edge, the spoil being deposited so as to secure a proper drainage slope towards the river. In this way the channel of the Jumna will be better defined and the flood-waters will rise against the new slope, but will not spill over. In short, a clear river-bank of a permanent kind will be formed and the current will controlled by it. There are no engineering difficulties to be overcome, although the excavations will necessarily be on a larger scale. With the reclamation of the bela, the health of Delhi as a whole should steadily improve; and as sanitary works in the walled city and suburbs are also being taken in hand epidemic malaria should be stamped out in a few years.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

A site is being selected in Simla for Lady Hardinge's Cottage Homes.

The agent in Kathiawar to H. E. the Governor of Bombay has gone to Bhaonagar whence he will visit Savarkundla, Mahoowa and other places by motor.

The Governor of Bengal and partly leave Calcutta by special on Wednesday at 5 p. m. for Cooch Behar. Sir William Duke leaves the same day for Cooch Behar by the Darjeeling mail.

The Punjab Chiefs' Association, will entertain His Honour Sir Louis Dane on the 16th April at the Aitchison College grounds, where the Association's farewell address will also be presented.

There appears to be a probability, that Sir George Turner, the well-known medical expert and authority on leprosy, will go to Ceylon shortly with the object of conducting exhaustive research work at the Hendela Leper Asylum.

Captain Beattie Crozier officially inform the Ceylon Press that the Acting Governor Mr. Stubbs has had information that Ceylon's new Governor will arrive in Ceylon before His Majesty King George's birthday. Captain Beattie Crozier was not in a position to say who the Governor will be.

A notification is published in the current "Punjab Gazette," regarding the acquisition of land for the expansion of the Central Research Institute at Kasauli by the acquisition of "Ranbir Villa" from the Pasteur Institute, the compensation taking the form of the transfer of the "Firs" and "Sunny Bank," which will be handed over to the Pasteur Institute Committee.

Mr. Gordon Sanderson of the Archæological Department has just concluded a series of interesting lectures at Lahore in which he has dealt with the great works of the old architects and builders in India. He holds the view that "India has still a living building tradition which continues to exist in some of the Native States," and that with such material it should be possible to do much.

News has been received of the launching of the last of the three ships which have been built for the South Indian Railway Company, viz., the turbine steamer Elgin. These vessels have been designed to carry on the ferry service which the Company is about to establish with Ceylon. They have a length of about 260 ft, over all, a breadth of 38 ft. and depth of nearly 19 ft. Their gross tonnage is 700. The propelling machinery is constructed by Messrs. Ingles and consists of two sets of geared turbines of the latest Parsans type.

H. E. the Governor of Madras gave a successful evening party in the grounds of the Government House, Madras, in honour of Members of the Madras Legislative Council. A numher of other gentlemen were also present, idcluding some of the judges of the High Court and members of the medical profession. The occasion was used by His Excellency to present to the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Bannerman and Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Elliot, I. M. S, documents conveying the thanks of the Indian Branch of St. John's Ambulance Association, Simla, for services rendered by them in connection with the translation into Tamil of the Association's manual.

The generosity of the Mahomedan community was perhaps, never more prominently brought to notice than on a recent morning says the "Empire." A homeless Mahomedan mendicant suddenly dropped dead, presumably from heart failure just outside the New Market. A local shopkeeper placed a clean piece of cloth alongside the corpse and in a loud voice, called upon his co-religionists to assist in giving the deceased a decent burial. He had scarcely ceased speaking, when coppers began to be thrown down literally by hundreds and within the space of an hour or so nearly eighty rupees were collected, and the deceased was borne to his last resting place with the usual accompaniments to a Moslem funeral.

In his Annual Report for 1912, Dr. E. H. Hankin, Chemical Examiner to the Governments of the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, states that the number of suspected human poisoning cases brought under his notice during the year was 404, an increase of no fewer than 71 as compared with 1911. Cattle poisoning cases, on the other hand, decreased from 119 in 1911 to 116 in 1912. The skill exhibited in aduiteration in India is illustrated by the result of Dr. Hankin's analyses of samples of cocaine. In some of the cases where intact or supposedly intact bottles of Merck's cocaine were sent for analys is, the coccaine was found to have been replaced by flour or other white powder, the bottles having been opened and closed with such skill that traces of the operation could be recognised only with the help of a lens. Tampering with drugs, it is to be feared, is carried on extensively in India, and very stringent measures would be necessary to bring about its suppression.

There is a great future for sheep breeding in the United Provinces according to Mr. Chaudhuri Wajid Husain, Special Manager of the Court of Wards, Partabgarh, who suggests that efforts should be made in this direction with the help of the Co-operative Credit Societies. It is pointed out that the most encouraging feature of the sheep-breeding industry is that it is a very secure form of investment, inasmuch as sheep and wool are commodities which are always saleable at a good price. The demand for mutton and wool is now so persistent and regular that there can be absolutely no risk in catering for it. The industry is at present exclusively in the hands of the Gararya who carries it on under a great handicap, owing to the extension of the cultivated area, the restrictions placed by zamindars on grazing, and to various other causes.

The ceremony of opening the Islamia College and School went off on Saturday afternoon at Peshawar with all the eclat that befitted the occasion. Few incidents in the history of Indian education, says the "Pioneer" are so full of human interest and significance as the response given by the Mussalman world of the Frontier to Sir George Roos-Keppel's suggestion for inplanting higher education among them. The idea taken up with so much enthusiasm has been carried through "uno impetu," and its fulfilment was witnessed on Saturday. Sir Harcourt Butler, who was there to preside, evidently felt the influences of the occasion and his stirring speech, backed by the message he was able to deliver from the Viceroy cannot have failed to impress and encourage those who have brought the enterprise thus far.

VILLAGES SHELLED.

STRANGE COMPLAINT FROM KARACHI

ARTILLERY OPEN FIRE WITHOUT WARNING.

Even when using only blank ammunition the Royal Artillery are everywhere careful that their field practices shall not injure or even alarm peaceful villagers unnecessarily. When using ball ammunition this solicitude, of course, becomes intensified many fold. Hence says the "Sind Gazette" it is almost incredible and inexplicable that the Karachi field battery should by some geographical misunderstanding have taken it into their heads to go out to the neighbourhood of Honeymoon Lodge with their guns and to pound away at the surrounding villages with live shell to the terror and dis ress of many hundreds of herdsmen with their wives and children. There lies before us, however, on the editorial desk as we write the remains of a live shell brought in to us by the headman of one of the villages in question who asserts that he picked it up near his home after a bombardmeut which had scared him and all his people out of their wits. The sale headman also brought to us a letter to the Editor, which we publish to-day, containing a full and lucid statement of his complaint.

This letter which we reproduce from the "Sind Gazette" is as follows:—

Sir.—I, Hamal, son of Ahmed, Palhwar, cattle owner, a resident of Deh Drih in Malir "tapa," near Karachi, wish to bring before you, through the medium of a competent English interpreter, the following serious facts, hoping that you will give publicity to them in your paper, so that the authorities concerned may kindly take note and put an end to a particularly troublesome and dangerous practice.

On Saturday, the 22nd March last, at 5-30 p. m., a sepoy came to us and warned us to leave our houses at once as the artillery were coming to practice there with, live shell, and possibly some of the shells (which are very big and destructive missiless) might fall in our houses and kill people or do great damage. There and then, while the sepoy was still talking, the firing of guns began to be heard, and live shells began to fall in our immediate vicinity. We being illiterate and incapable of understanding such strange proceedings, became terrified, and forthwith rushed precipitately out of our houses, leaving all our household affairs to take care of themselves, and fled till we reached some sand hills in which we tremblingly hid ourselves. For more than an hour remained thus under cover, while shells fell in the neighbourhood of our homes and property.

You will understand that this was not an orderly exodus on our part on the contrary our men, women and children rushed off in all directions and became dispersed and intermingled, the women of some men fleeing excitedly with other men. We tried to save our bigger and better cattle by driving them off with us, leaving the young cattle alone and unprotected. These cattle big thereby became a source of extra expense to us as we had to graze them on other than our own grazing gronnds and had to pay grazing fees to the "zamindara" concerned. When we got back to our homes we found many exploded shells on the ground all round our houses. Some of the shells had penetrated into the earth and others were lying loose. I bring for your inspection one of these empty shells, which, you will see, is apparently made of steel and is a good deal larger and heavier than a soda water bottle, with various brass screw heads and other intricate devices on its neck which being numbered presumably have some relation to time fuses.

On Saturday, the 29th March,—exactly a week late :—there was a repetition of this distressing occurrence, but with the remarkable difference that we were not even warned this time. It is true that on the first occasion the warning came no sooner than the danger, but on the second occasion apparently it was not thought worth while to warn us at all. The shells began to fall around us at 5 o'clock in the evening, and immediately we fled as before and took refuge in the sand hills, which are perhaps a mile away. There we remained hidden in fear and trembling till sunset, and on returning to our homes we again found numerous exploded shells lying all around.

I wish to add for your consideration that even if we were to receive timely warning beforehand that artillery practice with live shell is to take place in our neighbourhood, it would still be extremely difficult for us to arrange to evacuate our homes with all our families, property, cattle and belongings. Perhaps, I have not yet made it clear in this letter that in addressing you I am not speaking merely on my own behalf, but on behalf of a whole community. We hold altogether more than a thousand head of cattle, besides great numbers of goats and camels. We number in population perhaps 1,500 souls, and we occupy between us no less than eight different villages, at least two of which were directly inconvenienced and endangered by this artillery practice while the others are likely to suffer the same misfortune unless the practice should at once cease. I myself am the headman of my own village and I can assure you that my people are now in state of terror lest the artillery should return again and again and do some fearfuly damage to us.

I may add that besides the empty discharged shells. Some of us, not at the time realizing the fool hardiness of what we were doing, tried to open this shell and hammered a good deal at it. Fortunately nothing happened, and we escaped what might have been a horrible death. Later a more skilful man among us contrived to open the shell and found inside the body of it about 200 bullets, while in the neck of the shell was some explosive powder.

Finally, let me record my belief that had it not been for the sand hills some of us might have been killed. We actually saw some of the shells explode while we were running away.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd Mar. 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 209000	Rs. 320000	Rs. 7000	Rs 536000
Or per mile of Ry ...	114	175	4	293
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	232000	4193000	74000	6587000
Total for 12 weeks ..	2 2 00	4513000	81000	123000
Comparison.	(			
Total for cor week of previous year.	222560	432062	7630	662252
Per mile of Ry do.	122	236	4	362
Total to cor. date do...	254925 4	5014335	91843	7788492

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 1,26,252
Do, to date .....Rs. 5,65,492

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

MR. CHURCHILL'S LETTERS.

A Parliamentary paper was issued on March 17 giving the following correspondence between the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada. It contains the letters from Mr. Churchill which were read by Mr. Borden in the Dominion Parliament on March 10, and which have provoked so much criticism from Canadian Liberals and even from some of the Liberal newspapers in Great Britain.

In a letter, dated from Ottawa, December, 18, Mr. Borden asked Mr. Churchill for information concerning the suggestion made to him that the construction of large warships of the most modern type has been attended with great difficulties in its earlier stages, and that the cost has been excessive.

In a second letter of the same date Mr. Borden enclosed an estimate made by one of the officials of the Canadian Naval Service of the first cost and annual cost of maintenance of two fleet units, and asked if Mr. Churchill "would be good enough to submit it to the technical officers of your Department, or to persons experienced in naval construction and let me have an estimate which might be used in Parliment, if necessary ".

The enclosed estimate was:—

Enclosure.

.....	First Cost. British.	First Cost. Canadian a	Annual Cost of Upkeep (exclusive of Depreciation). British.	Annual Cost of Upkeep (exclusive of Depreciation). Canadian. b
1 Battle Croiser...	dols. 11750000	dols. 15d0 0.00	do's. 7000.0	dols. 9t 00 0
3 Cruisers of Bristol class ...	8393000	4524009	700000	98 0 0 0
6 Destroyers	3600000	480300(	486000	680000
3 Submarines ...	13500.0	1800)00	12t 000	169 00
Cost of one fleet unit ...	20 93000	26774.0(	.036600	2808000
Cost of two fleet units ...	401 6000	5354800	4012000	5616000

a Based on lowest tender received by previous Government for construction of cruisers and destroyers.

b 40 per cent. in excess of British cost.

In a reply dated January 23, Mr. Churchill stated :—

The suggestion that the proposed battleships could be expeditiously built in Canada cannot be based on full knowledge of the question.

The battleship of to-day has gradually been evolved from years of experiments and experience. She is a mass of intricate machines, and the armour, guns, gun mountings, and machinery all require separate and extensive plant, of a very costly nature, to cope with the constant changes in designs and composition. In addition to this, the actual construction of a battleship, where high tensile and mild steel are largely used, requires the employment of special riveters and steel workers. These men are difficult to obtain in Great Briain, and it is thought it would be a long time before a sufficient number of efficient workmen of this nature could be obtainad in Canada.

As an example of the cost of a shipyard, it may be mentioned that Elswick, in order to cope with increased work, have lately put down a new shipyayard, which is costing approximately three-quarters of a million pounds. This yard has already been two years in preparation, and will not be ready for laying down a ship for another six months.

FOREIGN EXAMPLES.

With regard to foreign shipbuilding, Austria-Hungary has largely extended her resources by laying down two large slips at Flume. This scheme was project in 1909. It is understood that these slips were put down in 1911, and the first battlesbip commenced in January, 1912. The Austrian Press states that the contract date for completion is July, 1914, but that it is probable there will be a delay of some months in the realization of this. In this instance, however, they have other large yards and all the necessary plant in the country. The cost of this undertaking is not known.

The Japanese have taken twenty years in working up their warship buildings and now take over three years to build a battleship,and although anxious to build all ships in their own country, they still find it necessary to have some of them built in Great Britain.

Spain has developed a shipyard in Ferrol and at Cartagena. They have only found it possible to put down second-class battleships of about 15,000 tons at Ferrol (the bulk of the material coming from Great Britain), and the yards are being financed and worked by English firms (Armstrones, Brown, and Vickers).

Taking the above points into consideration, it is clear that it would be wholly unwise for Canada to attempt to undertake the building of battleships at the present moment. The cost of laying down the plant alone, would at a rough estimate, be approximately £15,000,0.0 and it could not be ready for four years. Such an outlay could only be justified on the assumption that Canada is to keep up a continous naval building programe ro tura out a succession of ships after the fashion of the largest shipyards in Great Britain and Europe.

COST OF A FLEET UNIT.

In a further letter dated January 24 Mr. Churchill dealt with the figures submitted by Mr. Borden :—

1. I have now had an examination made of the figures which you sent me in your letter of the 18th Decemher, and I find that they are not quite in agreement with those which have been worked out here, particularly in regard to the first cost of the "Town" class cruisers.

2. I enclose a table showing the cost of a fleet unit such as is proposed, if constructed in this country, (a) on the types and at the prices which were current in 1909-10 when the Australian Agreement was made, and (b) at the present time. The considerable increases shown are due partly to the rise in prices and partly to the increased power of the modern battle cruiser or fast battleship.

3. I think I may assume that the arguments used in the memorandum sent you on the 23rd instant will have convinced you that the idea of building the capital ships in Canada is impracticable, and I have therefore not attempted to obtain an estimate on that basis; it would, indeed, be almost impossible to frame one. But I am safe in saying that the increase in cost could not be prudently calculated at less than 25 per cent. or 30 per cent.

4. I also send a table showing similarly the difference in the cost of maintenance of such a fleet unit between 1909-10 and 1913 at British rates of pay ; and, as it is to be presumed that Canadians would not be attracted to enlist in a Canadian Navy except by rates of pay effectively competing with the general rates of Canadian wages, I have added a third column showing the increase which would be involved by granting the rates of pay now drawn by officers and men serving in the Rainbow and the Niobe, which, taken as a whole, are about two-thirds higher than in the Imperial Navy.

THE QUESTION OF MEN.

5. Apart from the reply to your immediate question it seems desirable to comment on another point. The Admiralty will, of course, loyally endeavour to facilitate the development of any practicable naval policy which may commend itself to Canada ; but the prospect of their being able to co-operate to any great extent in manning the units is now much less than it would have been at the time of the Imperial Conference of 1909.

6. It must be remembered that the new German Navy Law has necessitated a large increase in the number of ships which his Majesty's Government must keep in commission, and all our manning resources are now strained to their utmost limits more especially as regards lieutenants specialist officer (Gunnery, Torpedo, and Navigation), and the numerous skilled professional ratings which cannot be improvised, or obtained except by years of careful training.

7. In 1909 the question turned upon the provision by Canada in the Pacific of a fleet corresponding to the Australian fleet unit, involving an initial expenditure estimated at £3,700,000 and maintenance at an estimated cost of £600,000 per annum. The Canadian Government did not think this compatible with their arrangements and suggested that they should provide a limited number of cruisers and destroyers, which were to be stationed in the Pacificand Attantic. The Admiralty agreed to help the organization and manning so far as possible. Between that time and 1912 a commencement was made with the establishment of a Canadian naval force, but in those three years only small progress was made with the training of recruits and cadates, and it would have been impossible for the Canadian Government to man a single cruiser. The provision of two fleet units consisting of the most modern ships would divert from their necessary stations a large number of very efficient officers and men who would have to be lent by the Admiralty. The case of the Australian unit stands on a different footing, for its establishment directly relieves the British vessels hitherto maintained on the Australian station, thus ultimately setting free a considerable number of men. Looking to the far greater manning difficultics which now exist than formerly in 1909, the establishment of two such Canadian units would price strain upon the resources of the Admiralty which with all the will in the world, they could not undertake to meet during the next few years.

FIRST COST.

.....	If actually ordered in Great Britain in 1909-10 at prices then current. £	If actually ordered in Great Britain in 1909-10 at prices then current. Dollars.	As estimated in January, 1913, for vessels of latest type. £	As estimated in January, 1913, for vessels of latest type. Dollars.
1 Battle Cruiser...	2293360	11162478	2652100	12906386
3 "Town" Cruisers..	1112310	5413242	1234900	6009846
6 T B Destroyers...	667026	3243192	848000	4102600
8 Submarines ...	274875	1337725	365000	1776338
Sea stores and fuel.	5928	28846	64400	313413
Total ..	4407151	21448184	5159400	25109078

MAINTENANCE.

.....	As estimated for 1909-10. a £	As estimated for 1909-10. a Dollars.	As estimated for January, 1913 a £	As estimated for January, 1913 a Dollars.
Cruisers—				
1 Battle ...	143836	700000	169000	822467
3 "Town" ...	143836	700000	176000	856533
6 T B D's ...	99862	486000	965.0	469633
3 Submarines..	24557	120000	29200	142107
Total ...	412192	2006000	470700	2290740

.....	As estimated for January, 1913, at Canadian rates. a £	As estimated for January, 1913, at Canadian rates. a Dollars.
Cruisers—		
1 Battle ...	208200	1013492
3 "Town" ...	216000	1051749
6 T B D's ...	118100	575033
3 Submarines ..	38960	189876
Total ...	581260	2829355

a The amounts here given do not include non-effective charges, depreciation, of sinking fund.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

INFANTICIDE.

Yesterday morning Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a new-born infant.

The body was found by the municipal Sweeper. It was lying on the road tied up in a gunny bag. The bag was opened by the police and found to contain the corpse of a newly-born female child.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, examined the body, and found that death had been caused by strangulation.

The jury returned a verdict of death by strangulation, but there was no evidence to show by whom the crime had been committed.

ACCIDENT AT PAREL DRAINWORKS.

A serious accident occurred at the drainworks at Soupari Baug Road, Parel, on Sunday, when one man was killed and four narrowly escaped death.

It appears that a number of coolies were working at a storm-water drain under construction, the excavations for which were being made by blasting earth. To prevent the flying earth and stones from injuring people the drain was covered with bamboos, with stones over them of the explosion and the flying earth. While the coverings were being made one of the bamboos snapped under the weight of a man standing on it, and this man and four others dropped down to a depth of 24ft. one died on the spot and the others were seriously injured and had to be taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

Yesterday morning an inquest was held on the body of the man who had been killed, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DROWNING FATALITY.

On Sunday one of the hands of the Crescent Mill named Gangya Shiva, went to bathe in the mill tank. Some time after he was observed by one of the operatives to be struggling in the water beyond his depth and two men who could swim were sent in to his rescue. When his body was landed breathing had stopped, and artificial respiration failed to revive him.

An inquest was held over the body yesterday morning, and a verdict of death by drowning was recorded.

DON'T STAY WEAK!

"Osogen"
THE NEW ROYAL TONIC
— WILL GIVE YOU —
VIGOUR AND VITALITY

This wonderful new Medicine revitalizes the spinal nerve centres and creates new vital force.

THE wonderful new medical discovery, Osogen, quickly renews vigour and vitality, and restores the full powers of superb manhood and glorious womanhood.

This combination of serum and the Glycerophosphates often prescribed by Sir William Broadbent, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., Physician to his late Majesty King Edward VII., is an amazing rejuvenator and restorative of the virile strength of youth to both men and women. It is supplied to Royalty, and thousands of Medical Men recogaise its wonderful curative and vigour-giving power in cases of

Loss of Vital Power
Premature Old Age
Nervous Debility
Weak Back
"Run Down" Feeling
Involuntary Blushing
Loss of Will Power
Want of Control
Want of Self-Confidence
Brain Fag
Weak Memory
Neurasthenia
Anæmia
Kidney Disorders

Osogen is of marvellous value to the aged, or the prematurely aged and weak from overwork or illness. Those easily fatigued can undergo the most strenuous exertion with ease if a small quantity is taken before commencing work. When tired or worn out, a few drops quickly cause a return of energy and revival of spirits.

A correspondent writes from Gainsborough :

"**Osogen** is marvellous. After using only a little more than one bottle I **already feel 10 years younger.** My sleep is sound and dreamless, and I am stronger in every way."

YOU CAN BE STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

There is no need for you to stay weak and depressed. Osogen will give you strength and vigour, a flawless digestive system, rich blood and a fund of **vital nerve force** sufficient to meet all demands.

By the laws of nature you should be strong, vigorous and active until you are eighty. If you are weak, nervous or debilitated, begin to-day and let Osogen give you new nerve power. Obtain a bottle of your chemist or store. Take it, and watch results.

Quickly you will feel its effect as it literally pours new life-force into your system. A sensation of strength will take the place of that "tired feeling." Depression will vanish, and self-confidence will be restored. Continue to take it daily and you will always possess health and vigour in abundance.

LEADING CHEMISTS SUPPLY OSOGEN.

Leading Chemists have undertaken the distribution of Osogen in India. The price in Great Britain is 2/9 per bottle, or about five times the 2/9 size 11/-.

Among the Chemists who have specially undertaken to supply Osogen are : Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta ; Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta ; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta ; Butto, Kristo, Paul & Co., Calcutta ; W. E. Smith & Co., Madras ; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay ; Thompson & Taylor, Bombay ; Treacher & Co., Bombay ; Army & Navy Stores, Calcutta and Bombay ; De Souza & Co., Rangoon ; British Pharmacy, Rangoon.

Obtain a bottle of Osogen now, and soon you will again enjoy virile health and strength and the powers which make life worth living.

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IMPRESSIONS OF THE DEAD MONARCH.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.

The grief of his countrymen for the tragic death of the King of the Greeks will be shared by many in London, where he numbered friends by the hundreds. He was a man with whom even a slight personal acquaintance was sufficient to leave an enduring impression of an attractive personality. This feeling was partly induced by a certain resemblance in the broad line of his character to the illustrious sister who stands so high in English affection. If one were to try and choose out of his many qualities the one which made the most immediate appeal, it was a striking simplicity of character, speech, and demeanour. He was a King, more than almost any other Monarch in Europe, by a life-long apprenticeship. One of the facts in his career to which he often alluded, and on which he constantly dwelt—partly with a certain self-satisfaction—was that he was but 18 years of age when he started the hard trade of Sovereign. And he did so as a boy—and a rather headstrong and high-spirited boy, too—in conditions that were full of difficulty. His predecessor—a sufficiently harmless being not to provoke any violent opposition—had nevertheless found his position so untenable that he had to surrender the crown and return to his native Germany.

The era of revolt against Turkey had only been recently closed, and there were still the remains of that spirit of turbulent unrest which always follows successive epochs of open or secret revolt against an oppression. Revolution had become almost endemic; and here was this boy, from a remote foreign country, different in race, creed, and tongue, confronted with a situation which might have tried the nerve and distracted the mind of a man grown old in statecraft. Yet he was able to carry his new country through more than forty years of unbroken domestic peace, though at the same time he had to meet innumerable foreign complications, largely through the ever-present desire of his people to add new territory of unemancipated Greeks to the motherland of the race. Trouble came for the first time a few years ago; but the trouble, though menacing, was but the beginning of a new leap forward of the country, and it spoke highly of the place the King had already acquired in the hearts and confidence of his people that these troubles, fierce though they sometimes were, always stopped short at any attack on the dynasty and on his person or career.

SIMPLICITY AND LOYALTY.

What were the qualities that enabled this inexperienced youngster to attain ultimately a position of such invulnerable supremacy over a people passing through such a period of turbulence and distraction, home and foreign? It was, first, that quality of simplicity to which allusion has already been made. He was a loyal man—transparent, unaffected, who appealed immediately to the confidence, and also to the affection, of everybody with whom he was brought in contact. It was also an extraordinary amount of tact and readiness of sympathy. Just as his sister, in a few short years, had completely identified herself with her new country and her new nationality, so the King of the Greeks became transformed to a Greek, almost more Greek than the Greeks themselves. Yet nobody could mistake him for a Greek by race, for he was typically scandinavian in feature and complexion. The hair was lightish brown, the eyes blue, the skin ruddy the features, though fairly regular, had none of the classic and cameo-like sharpness of the typical Greek face. He belonged to the blonde, as they belonged to the dark race.

This essential simplicity of character made it quite easy for the late King to adopt the democratic spirit and the democratic habits of his new kingdom. If many objections were sometimes made to his habits it was that they were rather democratic than kingly. There was a shudder when it was heard that his Majesty was sometimes to be seen taking his place on ordinary seats in the tramcars when they began to apppear on the streets of his capital. He would also pay his visits to personal friends when he felt the inclination without any of the usual escort of Royalties, and on foot. He took as much trouble to avoid as other monarchs do to attract the usual homage given to Royalty. If he could slip into any public entertainment, or any public resort such as the Phalere in Athens, he would always do so, and thus save his subjects the bows, the risings, and the other greetings which Royalty is accustomed to receive. This stern love of simplicity was also seen in all his habits. There were few men in Europe, whatever their station, who followed the rules of the Simple Life with such inflexible exactitude. He ate the simplest food; he rank nothing but a little light wine, mixed copiously with water; he remained over a meal, unless it was ceremonial, only a brief half hour; and then, following a strict regime in every little detail, instead of sitting, he would stand up; the lolling for hours over food and wine would have been to him repugnant. No man paid more attention to all the rules which not only prolong, but sweeten life, by the perfection of physical condition; and he had little patience with those who did not adopt the same strict regime. He used to mention certain great figures in European life who went on smoking innumerable and strong cigars, and doing other unhealthy things although they avowed that to their own knowledge these habits were undermining their health and shortening their lives. Such habits he would not denounce—for he was not a man who ever used strong language—but would laugh at in wonder and gentle disapproval.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

One of the many means by which he kept up to his 69th year his erect figure his alert step and his quick and fresh mind was exercise. Not Mr. Gladstone himself was more insistent on the daily and long constitutional walk. Wherever he might be the walk was always taken. And here, again especially if he were in a foreign capital, he liked to forget all about Kingship. The quiet, gentle, and elderly but alert gentleman who would potter over the tattered books on the quays of Paris would not be recognised as a King; but it was the King of Greece all the same, taking that never quenched delight of the born and simple flaneur and the habitual pedestrian in the varied sights of a great city. These often lonely walks were also endeared to him by the sense that he could take them in perfect safety, until a lunatic was found to kill him at the moment when he and his country found at last the culmination and consummation of the dreams and the works of him and them for half a century. When he was at his quiet hotel in Paris or in Aix-les-Bains, he would laugh goodnaturedly, but still with some self-satisfaction, as he saw the innumerable detectives and police agents of all kinds that gathered around the hotels where monarchs from less happy lands and from less contented peoples had to take their meals and sleep in their beds with the constant sense of the bomb or the dagger all around them. Secure in the affection of his subjects the King of the Greeks knew that he could go anywhere without the least peril.

This immunity from fear or peril was due not merely to his personal and irresistible charm of character, but also largely to his stern and inflexible sense of the limitations of a Constitutional monarchy. Not even his great relative, Queen Victoria, had a profounder knowledge and a profounder sense of the limitations of the sphere of the monarch of a free people. This, indeed, while it was the exposed of much of his popularity, often explanation him to criticism, severe rather than justified. In the welter of politics for some years in Greece, where personal factors and the evils of the group system produced a constant recurrence of Ministerial crises and a certain futility, there were patriotic Greeks who complained that the King did not govern as well as reign, and it was with such critics a favourite saying that the King was too weak for such a situation in such a country. But the King went on his way quite unmoved; and he felt that these things would work themselves out in time, and though he often brooded over Constitutional changes which might alleviate the situation—his favourite idea was a consultative Second Chamber, instead of the existing uni-cameral system—he bided his time, and he had his reward in the enormous improvement in Greek home conditions and in the enormous triumph of his armies, which came with the supremacy of M. Venizelos.

An almost clocklike regularity in all his movements was part of the personality of so steady and well-balanced a character. It was every year the same; first several months in his own capital; then a visit to Aixles-Bains and the cure there, taken with scrupulous regularity; long walks there as elsewhere, even when younger men sweltered and puffed in the hot weather as they tried to keep pace with him; and as occasional and quiet visit to the rooms He disliked gambling and never gave it the least countenance except when he saw a lady of his country trying her chances from a small purse and then his chivalry and generosity sometimes induced him to slip on to the table a small addition to the stake leaving, of course, the winnings to his fair subject. It was kindness and chivalry triumphing over his personal dislike to gambling.

From Aix he paid his visit to Paris with the same regularity—always stayed at the same hotel, the Hotel Bristol, a quiet, old-fashioned, but comfortable hotel in the Place Vendome; then a little trip to the annual family gathering in his native Denmark, where there was a pitful of Kings and Queens of his own family; then back to work and Greece again. But this annual trip, though it was to centres of pleasure, was never without its serious purpose, steadily pursued. He saw everybody who could do anything for his country, visited Ministers, would gladly give interviews to journalists whose pens might be enlisted on behalf of Greece, and would talk by the hour of what Greece wanted, what Europe had promised, what Europe had yet left undone. In the best sense of the words he could apply to himself the words the German Emperor has applied to himself—he was the commercial traveller of his country. And he was greatly helped in his mission partly by really great diplomatic gifts, and partly because every King and every Minister knew he was to be trusted. He looked exactly what he was. He was tall, though now and then, when he was surrounded by his strapping sons, he looked small beside them; he was robust, but slightish in frame; the face remained wonderfully young, just as the figure. The eyes were somewhat baggy underneath, and that rather added to the impression of quizzical humour which came from the eyes, and which was also increased by the innumerable wrinkles of delight and fun which would surround the eyes when he smiled or said something that amused him. He spoke with the simplicity of language of a man at once straightforward, transparent, and more alive to facts than words. And always and everywhere there was around him an atmosphere of kind feeling, of simplicity, of friendliness, one might almost say of fraternity, which made him and the whole world kin.—"Daily Telegraph."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th April 1913.

116. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution and dance, will be held in Town Hall on Monday the 14th April 1913 at 9-30 p.m.

Admission by tickets only.

Members of Corps are entitled to free Tickets of Admission for Two Ladies and one Gentleman. Extra tickets for a Gentleman or lady Rs. 2 each.

Tickets can be obtained from Head Quarters. Members are requested to take their tickets before 12 Noon on the 12th April 1913.

All members should wear Uniform Mess Dress or Khaki and Forage Caps.

117 Gun-Practice No. 1 and 2 Companies will Parade at Malabar Battery at 4-30 p.m sharp on 19th April 1913, and Carry out Practice from the 10 inch H. P. Guns.

Dress:—Khaki with Helmets.

118. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters as early as possible, not later than 12th April 1913.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. B. A., Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of all Members of B. V. A. Cricket Club at Head-Quarters on Thursday 10th instant at 7 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th April, 1913.

238. Parade.—The Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade at Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 9th instant at 7-30a.m.

239. In accordance with India Army Order No.147 dated 24th March 1913, the undermentioned Volunteers, Bombay Vol Rifles have been awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medal —Vol R H Selkirk and Vol W. D. Easdon.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt., Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE ANÆMIA OF MALARIA.

How Modern Science Cures it.

Among the most profound and persistent results of infection by the malaria germ, anæmia takes a high place.

The reason is obvious, for, to quote the old Bible words, "the blood is the life," and every part of the body has to rely on the vital stream for the elements of its nutrition and growth. When, therefore, the blood is deficient in the elements which build up the body, and in the number of its red corpuscles, as it always is after an attack of Malaria, the consequences are bound to be serious. Consideration of this fact explains readily why it is that children who have Malaria are so often stunted in growth, and why adults look prematurely old and suffer from marked nervous symptoms as well as from diseases of particular organs.

Before these conditions can be cured it is obvious that the blood must be restored to perfect health. Quinine, which destroys the malaria parasite, cannot do this; and the crude forms of iron have been proved to be equally useless, for doctors now know that iron can only properly be made use of by the system when it is in what they call the "organic form" and in "chemical combination." Besides this, that distinguished physician, Sir William Gowers, and other notable scientists, have proved that phosphorus plays a great part in the production of healthy blood. It, too, must be administered in the same "organic" form as iron, for most of the ordinary phosphorus preparations derange the digestion and so make the patient's later state worse than the first. Happily, a method has been discovered by which phosphorus can be given in the form in which it can be most easily made use of by the weakened and run-down body. This is by Sanatogen, which has, in a comparatively short time, achieved the greatest reputation of any nerve tonic food known to the world.

In addition to the organic form of phosphorus, Sanatogen contains the body-building part of pure milk, and thus contains all the iron which is found in milk. It is, therefore, an ideal preparation for improving the blood. How rapidly and completely it does this has been shown in innumerable cases quoted in the medical papers. Here is one from *The Medical Press and Circular*:—"A woman, who was so anæmic that her red blood corpuscles numbered only 3,800,000 per cubic millimetre, with hæmoglobin 48 per cent., was placed on Sanatogen, and at the end of a fortnight her red blood-cells had risen to 4,000,000 per cubic millimetre and the hæmoglobin to 52 per cent."

Sanatogen may be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 7.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Eastern Bengal, the chief amounts being Dhubri 1 1-2 inches; Silchar, Cherrapunji 2; Chittagong, Narayangunj and Calcutta, 1; Mymensingh, 3-4.

The temperature is low in the region of rainfall, and normal elsewhere.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in north-east India.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th April 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect in the east Punjab; minimum temperature is in excess at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Hyderabad and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry over the whole reporting area and is likely to remain so generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. local time on the 7th April, 1913, was 29·839 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. local time. The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches, and that of the attached thermometer 80deg F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid, no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 01 inches for 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th Mar. 1913.	Total from 1st April 1912 to 14th Mar. 1913.	For week ending 14th Mar. 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 14th Mar. 1912.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	25	1,227	20	1,168
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	37	1,231	22	1,184
Vessels transported	22	907	15	780
Vessels attended to	2	91	...	70
Vessels warped...	1	68	1	55

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and rope.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market.

MEN AND MATTERS.

The debates on Navy matters in the Canadian Parliament seem to have given birth to some picturesque metaphors. "They have sat as dumb as oyster s and as silent as a row of poached eggs," said one member referring to the Conservatives. The phrase is, perhaps, a little redundant; it gilds refined gold, for the poached egg is not more silent than the oyster. Nor was the description altogether apt, for at a latter stage of the debate another Liberal member complained of "the noisy silencers" of the other side. Even the poached egg may turn.

The sudden death from heart failure as he sat in his study of Dr. Legge, the Bishop of Lichfield, reminds one that many illustrious prelates have passed away with a similar startling suddenness. In 1753 the famous Bishop Berkeley was on a couch resting peacefully. His daughter went to offer him some tea and found him apparently sleeping. He was dead. In 1826 Bishop Heber, the author of "From Greenland's icy mountains," held a confirmation at Trichinopoly, and visited a native school. He died suddenly latter in the day. In 1896 Dr. Benson, the Archbishop of Canterbury, seemingly unusually well, was sitting in Hawarden Church in the seat of Mr. Gladstone, with whom he was on a visit. While the absolution was being pronounced he died by a sudden failure of the heart.

The formal consent which the King has given under the Great Seal to the contract of marriage between Prince Ernest of Cumbertan and the Kaiser's daughter recalls the Prince's descent in a male line from George II. The consent is required under the Royal Marriage Act of 1772, by which no descendant of George II. can marry without the consent of the King of Great Britain other than Princesses who have married into foreign families. The Kaiser's daughter, it happens, is also a descendant of George II., but through a grandmother who married into a foreign family, so the Act does not apply to her. Royal Princes have more than once married in spite of the Act, but the censequence has been that the wife and children have not enjoyed the Royal States. George IV. married Mrs. Fitzherbert, and his brother, Augustus Duke of Sussex—one of the most popular of George III.'s sons—married Lady Augusta Murray, and had issue a son and daughter, who took the surname of D'Este the daughter becoming the wife of Lord Truro, the famous lawyer. In more recent times there is the case of the Duke of Cambridge, who married the lady known as Mrs. FitzGeorge, and was the father of several children.

The reference in the "Wesiminster Gazette" to the fact that the position of Lord High Admiral, which had been in commission since it was held by Queen Anne's Consort, King George of Denmark, was conferred in 1827 upon the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., reminds one of an anecdote of a passage of arms between the Duke and John Wilson Croker, who was a celebrity, political and literary, of the time, and for many years Secretary to the Admiralty. The Duke once said to Croker that when he became King Croker should not be Secretary to the Admiralty. He had just previously told Croker that on ascending the Throne he would declared himself Lord High Admiral and asked Croker what objection he could urge to that. "None," said Croker, with a low bow, "but there is a case in point. James II. pursued that very course."

The "Globe" publishes some interesting correspondence on the subject of Royal Spades Auction Bridge. It is a curious fact, in connection with this game, that though Auction made very rapid headway, and, indeed, practically killed ordinary Bridge in the clubs, it was not until the Royal Spades variety of the game was introduced that it became at all popular in drawing-room circles. Whether this is due to the fact that the re valuation of the suits has made the game easier, it is not for us to say.

As in so many other matters, science is dispelling our illusions concerning the Easter egg. The custom of utillising the produce of the domestic fowl as a seasonable gift was due, we had always thought, to nothing but a pretty sentiment. Not so says the "Lancet"; all eggs contain the invaluable nutritive subsiance known as lecithin, and our forefathers, wise in their generation, had this in mind when they instituted the practice of consuming an unusual number of eggs immediately after the privations of Lent.

Memories of the "Lady of the Lamp" are recalled by the death at the advanced age of 86 of Miss Emma Fagg. She was the last survivor of the nurses associated with Florence Nightingale in the Crimea, and as the result of scandalous national ingratitude had been an inmate of a Kentish workhouse for the past twenty-seven years. Now, however, it is proposed to give her a "fitting burial."

With regard to the antiquity of the hunger-strike, a correspondent of the "Times" now traces the practice back to a still more remote period than the Middle Ages During the Arian persecution in the fourth century the Orthodox Bishop Eusebius of Vercellae was exiled from his diocese and held in custody in Palestine. When his friends were forbidden to visit him he refused to take food or drink and persisted until the authorities, fearful of the scandal which his death would cause, set him free.

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DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the truest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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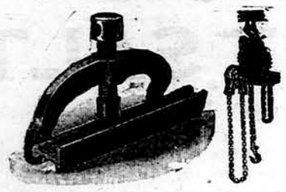

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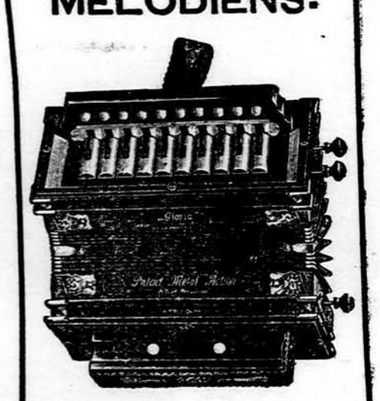

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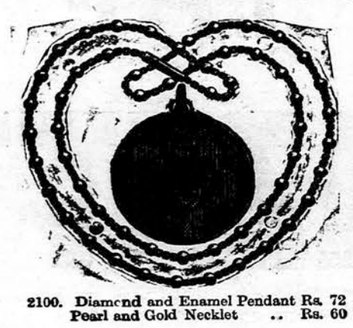

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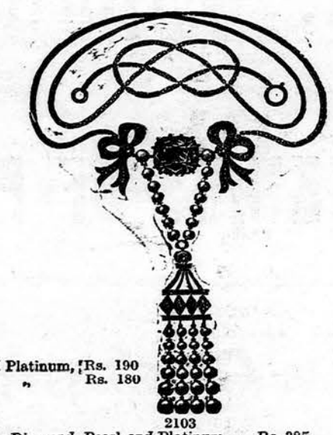

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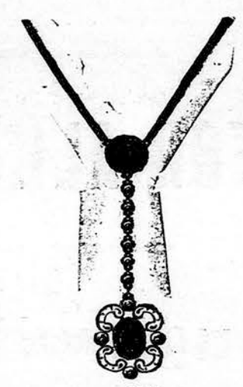

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